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VOL XXI NO 135 | BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1933 | TWELVE PAGES

LET CONGRESS CABINET MEET

Out Of The Gloaming.

Great things will take place in the Andamans shortly. A hunger-strike expert is to go there from the Punjab.

* * * *

One would have thought the Andamans authorities were all experts, from the way Government reassured the public. Now things should be more lively, and we should have more press communiques daily with a determined official hanging about the emaciated prisoners.

* * * *

The Japanese Consul complains that the increase of duties on non-British piecegoods by 25 per cent, will benefit only Lancashire and not the Indian mill industry. Who said no? That is the very purpose for which the increase was made.

* * * *

But somebody suggests that millowners should now "put their heart and soul in the mills and stop leakage." They may put in their heart and soul, but they won't stop the leakages since that is what they flourish on.

* * * *

The same person asks them to "make drastic cuts and considerable economy campaign". The owners have already started it and have impressed on the millworkers how much it will benefit them to receive smaller wages for more work.

* * * *

Mr. R. C. Burke says that if the British had never taken any risk there would have been no Indian Empire and if they can not take a risk now there will not be one to-morrow. But Churchill is not concerned about to-morrow. After me the deluge, is his slogan.

* * * *

Four ex-High Court Judges and other big-wigs in the retired I. C. S. hierarchy complain in the "Morning Post", or "Mourning Post of retired idiots" as some people call it, that the "White Paper proposals do not make for safety or well-being".

* * * *

Considering their own pensions have been duly safeguarded it's generous of them to be so concerned for their successors.

* * * *

They are all anxious for the "extension of self-government" but are opposed to "handing the Courts of Law and the Police over to political control." What they mean exactly by that God and themselves know—or perhaps, only God does.

* * * *

The first (and perhaps the last) District Conference of the Orthodox Caste Hindus was held at Guntur when M. R. Ry. Vimarsakgresar Kasibhatta Brahmayya Satri of Cocoanada presided, and there was an adjournment for refreshments every time his name had to be mentioned.

* * * *

The speakers vehemently criticised the doctrine of anti-untouchability and warmly defended the existing caste system, condemned the Sarda Act, inter-marriages, inter-dining, opposed temple entry and the Harijan Bills before the Assembly and generally engaged in a good old antediluvian orgy of reaction.

* * * *

This done they all sat down very much tired and waited for the next move, though in the meantime they have appealed to the Four Castes (including Harijans, we suppose) to unite and throw out the Bills before the Assembly! Perhaps, they will be thrown out themselves first!

* * * *

They have a precedent in invoking the aid of Harijans to help the work of their own destruction! It looks more like an anti-Congress, or pro-liquor campaign, when the people are asked to complete the work of their country's destruction.

* * * *

Rudyard Kipling is the latest recruit to the India Defence League. The world was about to forget him, but he doesn't mean to be forgotten. There was neither rhyme nor reason in the League's campaign but he has come in now to supply the rhyme—lest we forget!

* * * *

Mr. Gavin Jones wants to take all the credit for the political awakening in the country, and denies that Congress is responsible for it. To be just, the credit is due most to the Government.

* * * *

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

"Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves."—William Pitt on the India Bill, 1783.

Nowadays, this is summarised in India in the trite phrase "necessity knows no law."

* * * *

THOUGHT FOR TO-MORROW.

"Where Law ends, "tyranny begins."—Same old Pitt.

Which to-day may be stated inversely, "Where tyranny begins, law ends."

* * * *

A well-known barrister was always lecturing his clerk, whether he needed it or not. One day he heard the following conversation between the clerk and the one employed next door:—

"How much does your chief pay you?" asked the latter.

"I get Rs. 300 a month. Fifty in cash and the rest in legal advice!"

WILL GOVT. PROVE SINCERITY FOR PEACE, ASKS MR. JOG

Working Committee Alone Can Withdraw C. D. Movement

Strong Support For Resolution Tabled For Assembly Autumn Session

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 8.

An important resolution aiming at better understanding between Government and Congress has been tabled by Mr. S. G. Jog who is successor in the Assembly to Mr. M. S. Aney, Acting Congress President.

Mr. Jog urges Government to take advantage of the peace gesture involved in suspension by Mr. Aney of the Civil Disobedience Movement under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi and to release forthwith those members of the Congress Working Committee who are now in jail.

Mr. Jog's object is to enable the Congress Working Committee to meet in full strength and promote the cause of peace.

Mr. Jog informs me that he had carefully watched the trend of thought in Congress circles at "Parnakuti" and he is of the opinion that if Government would enable the executive of the Congress to meet together there is every likelihood of such decision being arrived at as would satisfy all reasonable requirements for peace.

ONLY WORKING COMMITTEE CAN DO IT.

He draws attention to Government's statement of 9th May that political prisoners would not be released unless the Civil Disobedience movement has been definitely abandoned. He argues that it was quite right and proper for the Acting Congress President to suspend the movement under his emergency powers, but has no right to abandon the movement which could only be done after fll deliberation at a duly constituted meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress. It is in order to enable such meeting to be duly convened that his resolution has been table. There is a precedent for such a procedure inasmuch as the Congress Working Committee members were set at liberty in order to approve of the terms of Irwin-Gandhi Fact. A similar situation has now arisen and Mr. Jog contends that Government cannot justifiably delay the release of members of the Congress Working Committee from jail as distinct from other political prisoners whose question stands apart.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

Judging by the recent conversations at Parnakuti he is firmly of opinion that the cause of peace would certainly not be endangered by setting at liberty Congress leaders who are members of the Working Committee and who are still in jail.

Mr. Jog draws pointed attention to Gandhiji's statement of 8th May that he would like to take up the thread at the point where he was interrupted on his return from England and says that this statement of Gandhiji is a definite indication of turn towards constructive programme. If, therefore, Government are in earnest for peace as they very often profess, then says Mr. Jog, there can be no justification for their not doing what is demanded by sober politicians like Dr. Tagore, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir P. S. Sivasamy Iyer and release prisoners with a view to restore peace in the country and enable the largest political party to take its rightful share in shaping the future constitution of India.

OTHER MEMBERS' VIEW.

Other members of the Assembly with whom I have discussed the present political situation concur largely in the above view. Official circles have also discussed the ... appeal of Dr. Tagore and others and private advices received in Simla from London show that efforts are being made by some members of the Joint Committee to bring pressure on the Premier to secure the release of political prisoners. If the conversations among the Assembly members here clearly suggests that if the Civil Disobedience movement, instead of being suspended for six weeks, is suspended indefinitely, then a situation amounting to the abandonment of the movement would arise and Government would be compelled to release political prisoners.

FULFILLS HOARE'S CONDITIONS

The resolution of Mr. Jog is a modest one as it seeks as a first step to the release of only those Congress Working Committee Members who are in jail and without whom no final decision can be reached. On the whole Mr. Jog thinks that recent events satisfy the requirements of the statement of the Secretary of State that Government must have convincing reasons to believe that release of Congressmen would not be followed by revival of Civil Disobedience.

AZANA CABINET RESIGNS

Spanish Religious Orders Bill Passage Echo

MADRID, June 8.

Premier Azana has tendered his cabinet's resignation because the President declined to adopt the proposal to reconstitute the cabinet before consulting other groups.

The President has recently been the centre of a first-class political imbroglio in connection with Religious Orders Bill, which provides for the confiscation of church property.

The President is a devout Catholic and he only signed the bill after prolonged meditation.—Reuter.

AIR BOMBING MUST GO

Japan's Stand At Geneva Conference

GENEVA, June 8.

Japan would accept complete abolition of air bombing, Mr. Sato, Japanese delegate, told the General Commission of Disarmament Conference to-day, if certain apprehensions Japan felt about her national security could be eliminated.

Mr. Sato said that the total abolition of aircraft carriers was necessary, also the absolute prohibition of equipping war vessels with landing platforms and agreement was necessary efficiency to prevent civil aircraft being used for military purposes in the event of war.

The session was adjourned until 27th June when it is hoped that as a result of to-day's Paris talks there will be concrete proposals to discuss.—Reuter.

GERMANY SUPPORTS ITALIAN CHAIRMAN

GENEVA, June 8.

Italian Senator De Michelis, was elected chairman at the opening of the 17th session of the International Labour Conference, although the workers groups abstained from voting on the ground that he is a Fascist. German workers' delegate claiming to represent 10,000,000 workers disapproved of this attitude and voted for De Michelis because of Germany's friendship for Italy.—Reuter.

RELEASE POLITICALS

Refusal Will Produce Disastrous Results

SAPRU WARNS GOVERNMENT

Invite Congress To Participate In Framing New Constitution

LONDON, June 8.

The continual refusal of the Government to make response to the widespread demand for release of political prisoners is bound to produce disastrous results, declares Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" with reference to the telegram he received from India signed by 60 prominent Indians including Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru believed that it was recognised and felt in Non-Congress political quarters that if the situation was tactfully handled, the whole aspect of things might change. I am unable to say whether Congressmen would like to participate if invited at this stage of work in framing the new constitution, but personally I would be glad, if they could see their way to bear their burden of work.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S SLOW PROGRESS

No Appreciable Increase In Strength

POONA, June 8.

Gandhiji's condition remains the same. He has stopped reading papers in accordance with medical advice and to-day the papers were read out to him by his son, Ramdas Gandhi. He also refrained from dictating letters. He had a quiet day.

Mrs. Naidu told pressmen that though there was no cause for anxiety, Gandhiji's progress was getting slower than was expected and his strength had not increased appreciably.

Pandit Kunzru again visited Gandhiji this morning and was of the same opinion as Mrs. Naidu. Since he saw him last, Pandit Kunzru thought he had had no improvement and at this rate he felt it would take him long to be restored to health.—A.P.

DR. MOONJE SEES GANDHIJI

POONA, June 8.

Dr. Moonje who arrived here this morning visited Gandhiji in the evening.

Dr. Moonje stated that his visit to Poona was just to pay his respects to Mr. Kelkar prior to his departure for London on the 10th instant.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE

Millowners Refuse To Accept Arbitration

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

The Millowners Association has turned down the demand of the Labour Association for arbitration on the question of the Laxmi Cotton Mill which restarted working with new men after two months closing owing to trade depression.

In the course of a letter to the Labour Association the Secretary of the Millowners Association writes:—

"The Laxmi Cotton Mill has acted in a constitutional manner and I fail to understand how you can ask for arbitration in the case of such a character. There is no existing award under which the Labour Union can compel the Laxmi Cotton Mill to engage the workmen duly discharged and paid off.—A.P

JAPAN TO BOYCOTT INDIAN COTTON

80 P. C. Of Total Spinners Come To Decision

Retaliatory Move, Sequel To "Discriminating Tariff"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 8.

The Committee meeting of the Japan Cotton Spinners Association this afternoon decided to submit to the general meeting of the Association on Tuesday a resolution to discontinue purchasing Indian cotton as a retaliatory measure to India's discriminating tariff against Japanese cotton goods.

80 P. C. FOR BOYCOTT.

The Committee of the Member Companies representing eighty per cent of the total spindles in Japan have agreed not to buy Indian cotton with effect from to-day.

SHUTTING OUT EMPIRE GOODS

TOKIO June 8.

It is understood on reliable authority that the Government is considering the raising of tariff against the British Empire goods in retaliation against anti-Japanese trade measures in England and India.—Reuter.

THREAT OF RETALIATION

EARLIER.

Boycott of Indian cotton as a retaliation for the tariff rise has been decided at an urgent conference of Cotton Spinners Federation Committee held at Osaka.

The Government of India has informally intimated its readiness to negotiate with Japan for the solution of outstanding trade problems, despite the new tariff increase, according to a report from the Japanese Consul General at Simla. Prior to the receipt of this report, it is learned that the Foreign Office cabled to the Consul General instructing him to make a formal representations regarding the tariff rise. —Reuter.

JAPAN PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE

TOKIO, June 8.

Japan is prepared to consider measures to control exports or to raise export duties if the Government of India will give due consideration to Japanese standpoint. Otherwise, the Japanese Government may be compelled to consider retaliatory measures according to the views expressed in official quarters.—Reuter.

RECOVERING LAND REVENUE

Mamlatdar Attaches Gandhi Ashram Money

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Mamlatdar North Daskroi Taluka, with subordinates went today to Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram with an attachment warrant for receiving the amount of land revenue. The manager of Ashram refusing payment, the authorities broke open a wooden box and seized Rs. 325. It is understood the Collector ordered this step as a result correspondence passed between him and Ashram Manager.

REASSURING FOR BRITAIN

June Payment Not In Scope Of Economic Conference

LONDON, June 8.

Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, arrived at Plymouth to-day.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, Mr. Hull said:

"We shall not go outside the details of the agenda of the World Economic Conference. We shall not discuss Britain's payment of war debts due on 15th June."

Mr. Hull emphatically declared that war debts would not be discussed at all at the Conference, and disarmament would also be outside the scope of the Conference.—Reuter's Special.

ANDAMANS' TRAGEDY

Deputation Of M.L.As. To Wait On Haig

SIMLA, June 8.

A deputation of several members of the Assembly, who are now in Simla will wait on Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, next Wednesday to discuss the recent incidents in the Andaman Islands. —A.P.

DEFENCE LEAGUE GOING STRONG!

LONDON, June 8.

The India Defence League in a statement confirming that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has joined it says that the League is coming apace, and since its formation was announced the office has been flooded by letters and subscriptions.

A luncheon will be held shortly in London by those interested in the movement.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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Indian Youth Overseas wants few pen-friends either sex. Apply Box No. 654, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted—Distributors, Retail Stockists and Canvassers in all important towns for the sale of the Golconda Soap, manufactured by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Soap Factory. Apply for terms enclosing four annas in stamps. Sample collection will be supplied upon the receipt of Rs. 7|4. Argus & Co., Haiderguda, Hyderabad-Deccan. (650).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers; Overseers through correspondence instruction. High Class Diplomas awarded. Prospectus from the Principal, British India Technical College (Registered by Government), Sukkur (Sind). (542).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Falghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Bombay School of Civil Engineering offers excellent training in Overseers, Sub-Engineers, Sanitary Structural Engineering Examination (Foreign — Indian). Classes starting on 19th June. Enrolments daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Apply Principal. (645).

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Use the Wonderful Haircutting Comb. English-make. No barber needed. Re. 1. Suburban Advertiser, Bandra. (651).

93. SPECIALISTS.

Visiting Bombay after long interval. Raj Vaidya Jivram Kalidas Shastriji of Gondal Ras Shala Aushadhashram, is going to stay here from 10-6-33 to 19-6-33. Patients suffering from all sorts of mortal diseases should positively see him for consultation at Gondal Ras Shala Aushadhashram Agency, first floor, 336, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (655).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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The Indian Mercantile Insurance Company. Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th June, 1933, at 2-30 p. m. (Bombay Time) for transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December, 1932.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th June 1933 to the 7th July 1933 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE EDALJEE DHALLA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th May, 1933.

N. B.—The Dividend if sanctioned by the Shareholders as recommended by the Directors will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 5th July 1933.

6795

Public Notice

NOTICE

I, Haji Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Contractor of Hastings, Calcutta, do hereby notify that I do not hold myself responsible for any debt incurred by my agents, or other employees, either in their private capacity, or on behalf of the firm.

636

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE MADE-TO-ORDER BY BENJAMIN AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, "KELVINATOR" A LOT OF VERY OLD AND RARE CHINAWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1933 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms valuable furniture such as large and small drawing-room cabinets, corner cabinets, rich silk tapestry-lined chesterfield suites, brass bedsteads, marble-top wash-hand tables, and round tables, reclining sofas rich jardiniers, dressing tables, large office writing tables, revolving book-stands, cupboards, gramophone records, show-case, easy-chairs, marble pillar, teapoys, etc. also a lot of very old and rare chinaware, one "Kelvinator" in perfect order.

The property of gentlemen.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	1 June	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	......	@8 August

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Asama Maru		17,000	5 July
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July	

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hikawa Maru		11,600	17 July
Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	

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"AS YOU DESIRE ME"

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Comedy in 3 Parts

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SANDHURST ROAD.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
TALA BIRELL
in
"N A G A N A"
A UNIVERSAL SUPER

MONEY MARKET

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Bombay, June 8.

B. C. Rate T.T. & D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS:—
Selling T.T. & D.D. 1|6 1|32.
Selling T.T. 1|6 1|32 to August.
Selling T.T. 1|6 Sept.|Oct.
Selling T.T. 1|5 31|32 Nov.|Dec
Buying T.T. 1|6 3|32.
Buying D.D. 1|6 3|32.
Buying 3 months 1|6 5|32 June
Buying 3 months.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 329 nominal.
Banks selling T T 327 nominal.
Banks buying T T 324-1-4 nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D.D. 645
Banks Buying D.D. 655 „

AMSTERDAM:—
Selling D D 62-7-8.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T.T. 83 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 81. „

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 94-3-4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 85-1-2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D.D. 155 3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D.D. 63 1|8.

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 108-1-4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.08 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/8 8th inst.
Japan-London 1/2 7/8 8th inst.
London/Paris 86.05 7th inst.
London/Belgium 24.30 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.54 7th inst.
London/Italy 65.12 7th inst.
London/Berlin 14.57 7th inst
London/Holland 8.42 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.47 7th inst.
London/New York 4.05½ 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 6th inst. £6:2:6; 7th inst. £6:2:0.
Silver London 6th inst. 19-1/4; 7th inst. 19 3/16.
Silver London Forward 6th inst. 19 1/4; 7th inst. 19 1/4.
Silver New York Ready 8th inst. 35 5/8; 7th inst. 36.15.
London Discounts 3 Mos 6th inst. 1/2 p c; 7th inst. 1/2 p c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6th inst. 3/4 p c. 7th instfl 3/4 p c.
Imperial Bank rate 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c.; 3 months 1 p.c.; 6 months 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, June 8.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)
Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.
Whea Bombay pass Rs. 2//
Wheat Malwi Rs. 21/ 23/
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18/ 19/
Linseed Rs. 21/7/
Jawar Rs. 14/ 17/
Bajara Rs. 16/ 18/
Gram Rs. 16/
Cotton seed Rs. 10/12/
Kappas Malwi Rs. 32/ 34/
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 30/ 32/
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal 60/ 78/
Cotton Mimadi per boja Bengal 64/ 68/
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 93 srs. Rs. 10/12/
Wheat Flour Rawa srs. Rs. 10/4/
Wheat Flour Ata per bag 90 srs. Rs. 8/
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12/
Shares:—
P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 43/
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 369/8/
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 225/4/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 164/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 112/8/
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 94/12/
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 30/
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 17/
Navayouga Mills Ltd. 5/
Bhagarath Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 12/4/
Binod Mills Ltd. 140/
Hukumchand Jute Ltd. 18/
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 32/ 32/8
Silver Rs. 57/ 5712/

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 7.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels June/July sellers 22/6.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, June sellers 22/3.
Wheat South Australian Parcels June/July sellers 26/-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 7.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard, No. 25 C. and F. Calcutta, per cwt. July/Sep. sellers 7/10-1/2; C. and F. Bombay per cwt. July/Sep. sellers 7/10-1/2; C. and F. Karachi per cwt. July/Sept. Sellers 7/10-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 7.
Silver—Market closed quiet.
Spot 19-3/16
Forward 19-1/4

Current Quotations Of Indian Mill-Made Piecegoods

Issued By The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

BLEACHED, WOVEN, COLOURED AND FANCY GOODS

(The prices mentioned below are ex-mill prices).

Bombay, May 31.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark	per piece. Ex-mill price. Rs. a. p.
BLEACHED CLOTH.			
Ahm. Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	6 12 0
Currimbhoys	91A	....	6 4 9
Khatau Makanji	58003	Ramba..........	13 14 0
Kohinoor	400003	....	13 0 0
Kohinoor	500000	....	13 0 0
Mysore Spg.	848	....	12 7 0
Sholapur	F4000	....	12 3 0
Swadeshi	66001	Two Elephants & Engine	5 9 0
Tata	4331	Darji....	6 14 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING.			
Currimbhoys	3225B	....	5 10 0
Kohinoor	1001	....	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N773	Bird........	10 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N801	....	9 12 0
Tata	3295	Darji.........	4 0 0
BLEACHED MULL.			
Currimbhoys	4000	....	4 10 0
Khatau Makanji	CCC	Arjun Subhadra..	7 14 0
Kohinoor	2048	....	4 10 0
Kohinoor	2054	....	5 2 0
Kohinoor	6020	....	5 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826	....	4 12 0
Sholapur	128|9	....	7 4 0
Tata	46221	Darji......	7 7 0
BLEACHED TWILL.			
Ahm. Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran....	7 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	....	10 12 0
BLEACHED DRILL			
Alexandra Mill	779	....	8 9 0
Currimbhoys	1125	....	6 4 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM2	....	12 12 0
Swadeshi	2042	Kamal..........	12 15 0
Tata	105	Darji.......	11 7 0
BLEACHED SHEETS.			
New Gt. Eastern	N766	....	2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES.			(per pair). Rs. a. p.
Ahm. Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran....	1 9 0
Currimbhoys	15-1|2 15-1|2	....	1 12 9
Khandeish	5011	....	2 3 0
Kohinoor	V.M.	....	2 12 0
Kohinoor	K.V.	....	2 12 0
Khatau Makanj	P.9	Sansar Nauka....	3 8 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26	....	1 12 3
Sholapur	128|11	....	3 10 8
Victoria	2257	....	1 2 6
Victoria	CCCC	....	1 4 0
DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.			(per piece) Rs. a. p.
Currimbhoys	28351	....	3 15 0
Framjee Petit (Vegetable quality)	4239	Begum....	6 9 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM20	....	7 9 9
Swadeshi	783	Kamal........	3 10 0
Tata	3584	Darji...........	4 0 0
DYED DRILL.			
Burhanpur Tapti	A2626	....	5 6 3
Currimbhoys	A1616	....	5 10 0
Framjee Petit	5151	Chinese Lantern....	5 7 9
SUSI CHECKS.			
Alexandra Mill	3511	....	Not quoted.
Burhanpur Tapti	27000	....	2 8 6
Century	2456	Three Women....	Not quoted
Currimbhoys	263	....	2 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N840	....	8 12 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady.....	2 4 0
Rachael Sassoon	1405	....	2 8 6
Sholapur	29|8	....	2 1 6
STRIPED DRILLS.			
Burhanpur Tapti	12000	....	2 11 10
Century	697-1|2	Man and Globe	3 13 3
Currimbhoys	2224-1|2	....	2 8 6
David Mill	902	....	2 8 0
Hindoostan	64700	Railway Vasant Vihar	5 4 0
Phoenix Mill	902	Turkish Lady......	2 6 0
Western India	902-1|2	Panchavati......	2 9 0
STRIPED SUSIS.			
Ahm. Advance	1121	Ganga Utaran......	3 10 0
Colaba Land	755N	Modom.........	7 0 0
Currimbhoys	2055	....	2 13 6
Edward Sassoon	3271	Shivaji........	Not quoted.
New Gt. Eastern	N797	....	7 0 0
COATINGS.			
Framjee Petit	38000	Chinese Lantern...	3 8 3
Kohinoor	314	....	7 0 0
Kohinoor	678	....	7 0 0
Kohinoor	698	....	7 0 0
Mysore Spg.	112	....	8 11 9
Mysore Spinning	114	....	9 2 0
Mysore Spg.	22	....	8 6 0
New Gt. Eastern	N685	....	11 8 0
Tata	845	Darji.......	9 9 0
SHOLAPUR CLOTH.			
Currimbhoys	1325	....	2 7 0
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADDAR.			(per chadar) Rs. a. p.
Currimbhoys	5211	....	0 12 9
Tata	881	Darji.......	5 1 0
COTTON BLANKETS.			(per blanket) Rs. a. p.
Century	896	Spade...........	0 12 0
Century	3201	Spade..........	0 10 3
Colaba Land	....	....	0 9 0
Jacob Sassoon	525	....	0 9 3
TOWELS.			(per dozen). Rs. a. p.
New Gt. Eastern	N698	....	9 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N726	....	2 8 0
Tata	99B	Darji.......	14 14 0

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N. Y. ADVANCED ON INFLATIONARY BUYING

Weekly Weather Reports Favourable

MARKET AWAITING ACREAGE CURTAILMENT

Bombay, June 8.

Reports of continued favourable **weather provoked** liquidation and profit taking in the New **York Cotton** Market at the beginning of the session yesterday. But a recovery of the lost ground was soon made and values responded quickly to the bullish feeling brought forth by **renewed talks of** the Government taking immediate steps to effect a substantial reduction in acreage and to use its wide powers to put prices on a higher basis. The ruling weakness of Dollar Market induced a keener **demand in Trade and Bulls** besides stimulating speculative interest. The market has been fairly active and effected a gradual advance in prices. The bullish enthusiasm is, however, still very strong, and a bout of profit taking has been well absorbed. The majority of professional operators and traders are forecasting a further substantial advance.

A weak tone prevailed in the market at the opening, business having started at a decline of six points for July option at 9.02 The opening level is also recorded as the lowest position touched by the market during the session The early weakness is attributed to heavy profit-taking and liquidation influenced by favourable **weather** and the consequent improvement in crop prospects. But the receding attitude was soon overpowered and fresh activities began to guide the market under the influence of acreage proposals. The ruling weakness in Dollar market brought forth considerable trade and Bulls buying and prices soon rallied up July contract touching 9.23 the highest level for the day. The market was fairly active and steady throughout though prices fluctuated now and then under the alternate sway of profit-taking and buying operations. However, the undertone of the market still remains healthy and it is generally expected that the Government will lease land and bring about a material decrease in acreage which will eventualy result in higher commodity prices. Finally the market closed at a total gain of seven points July contract standing at 9.15+07. The prices of ready cotton advanced by about ten points and finished at 9.25.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 22,000 bales and Exports 18,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS

In confirmity with the improvement in New York Cotton Prices, the New Orleans Market also exposed considerable activity and July and October contracts closed at 9.08+04 and 9.35+07 respectively. The spot market was finally finished at 9.08+04.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a drop of four points to 5.97 for July option, much higher than the expectation. Though some hedge selling appeared in the market at its early stage and caused a depression this was soon checked and overcame by reports of American acreage proposals and a steady tone was maintained for a short while. Later the market was faced with liquidation on the part of Continental and London Houses and the prices once again gave way despite the support rendered by Shorts covering. However, a steady tone was maintained till close and July contract was finally quoted at 5.94—07. The spot market lost about 11 points and finished at 6.26—11.

EAST INDIAN

A weak market. July and October contracts closed at 5.34—07 and 5.39—07.

EGYPTIAN

Prices eased off by 7 to 4 points in the Egyptian Section Sakel and Upper July having been closed at 8.01—07 and 7.14—04.

ALEXANDRIAN

Market ruled very weak. Sakel July and Upper June finished at 15.08—24 and 12.97—22.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES

The following cable advices have been received by the undermentioned firms from their foreign **friends:—**

Messrs. **Patel Brothers:—**

Liverpool:—New York cables Weekly **Government Weather** Report **favourable** over entire cotton belt. **Weakness** of Dollar Market and **anticipation** acreage reduction **through Washington** action **checked selling** and induced speculative **support**.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.

Liverpool: Weekly weather very favourable but selling restricted by acreage proposals. Market needs fresh buyings to sustain high levels.

New York:—General opinion is Government will lease land and bring about substantial reduction in cotton acreage in which event expect much higher prices.

New York:—Prices fixing. Strength Sterling. Profit taking. Further selling attributed Red-Cross.

New York:—Administration acreage reduction plans believed to be chiefly depending upon financing owing to advance in price during past few months. United States Government weekly weather report favourable. Liquidation is on in July. Much of recent buying has been from the trade.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co:

Liverpool: Some liquidation due to very favourable weather and uncertainty acreage restriction will allow commodity prices to scheme but do not think America will allow commodity prices to decline much from this level.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj, have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York: Weekly weather report favourable; large operators are buying; Currency stable outlook.

New York:—No new features; some trade buying; awaiting deve lopments London Washington.

New York:—(Dated 6-6-33) General opinion is, Government will lease land and bring about substantial reduction acreage in which event expect, much higher prices.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool: July 281; October 254; January 259.

Broach-Liverpool: Broach J.| August 1933 (expected, Liverpool July Expected Rs. 45-1|2 at Exchange 1|6.

Broach April|May 1934 (expected) Liverpool May 1934 Rs. 35-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay-New York: Broach J.| August (Expected) New York July (closing) Rs. 34-1|2 at 4.07 5|8 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 7.

July, 1933	9.15+.07
October, 1933	9.40+.08
December, 1933	9.55+.06
January, 1933	9.61+.05
March, 1933	9.78+.07
May, 1933	9.93+.07
Middling Spot	9.25+.10

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, June 7.

May	
July	9.08+.04
October	9.35+.07
Middling Spot	9.08+.04

NEW YORK.

New York, June 7.

New York, 10-55 a.m.	
July	9.06
October	9.32
New York noon call,	
July	9.09
October	9.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 7.

Day's receipts at all U.S. ports	18,000 bales
Day's exports to great Britain	7,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	15,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

	Opening	Closing.
May, 1933		5.96—.07
June, 1933		5.94—.07
July, 1933	5.97	5.93—.08
August, 1933		5.93—.07
September, 1933		5.93—.07
October, 1933	5.97	5.93—.07
November, 1933		5.94—.07
December, 1933		5.95—.07
January, 1934	6.00	5.96—.07
February, 1934		5.98—.07
March, 1934	6.02	6.00—.07
April, 1934		6.01—.07
May, 1934		6.03—.07
June, 1934		6.04—.07
Middling Spot		6.26—.11

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Batlivala and Karani.) New York, June 7.

	Dollars.
American Power and Light Common	14
American Power and Light Prefd. dollars 6	
American Forn. Power Common	17 1/2
American Forn. Power Gold debs.	57
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	34
Electric bond common	34
Electric bond prefd. dollars 5	54
Consolidated gas	59 1/2
Columbia gas	21 1/2
American Tel.	121
Western Union Telg.	61 3/4
Cheasapeake and Ohio	41
Union Pacific R.R.	110
General Motors	26 3/4
General Electric	24
American Smelting	36
Drug Inc.	57
National Dairy	21 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 1/2
Int. Nickel Common	16 1/2
United Steel	53 3/4
United Aircraft	35
Sun Life of Canada	415
National City Bank	40
Guaranty Trust	333
Standard Oil of N.J.	36 1/2
Int. Harvester	38
Goodyear Tyre	37
Radio Corp.	10
Gen. Rly. Signal	35
Northern Pacific	23
Lima Locomotive	23
Lima Locomotive	22
Northern American	31
Penn. R.R.	28 1/4
Electrict Bond 6 p.c. pref.	62
Union Carbide	39
Atchison	66 1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	30
Norfolk and Western	145
Amr. P. and L. 5 p.c. Pfd. A.	31
Amr. P. and L. 6 p.c. Cm. Pfd.	36
Commercial Solvents	19
United Corpn	12
United Gas Corp.	3 7/8
Amr. Gas and Elec.	43
Pennsylvania R.R.	28

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 8.

Java Sugar Ready 14/15/6
Tranchipment 5/4
S.S Ranee 5/1
S.S. Rajput 5/1
S.S Arabia 5/1
Shipment May 5/1
Shipment June 5/1
Shipment July 5/2
Shipment September 5/3
Shipment Aug/September 5/3/6
Shipment Oct./Decr. 5/4/6
African Ready 15/1
Narkatia Ganj 23/1
Tone—Rather quiet

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, June 8.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 315/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 8.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 30/9 Highest Rs. 30/11 Lowest Rs. 30/4 Closing Rs. 30/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 32/9 Highest Rs. 32|11 Lowest Rs. 32|1|6 Closing Rs. 32/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

Sakellaridis:—	
May, 1933	
July, 1933	8.01—.07
October, 1933	8.12—.07
November, 1933	8.19—.07
January, 1934	8.25—.07
March, 1934	8.33—.07
May, 1934	8.39—.07
F.G.F. Spot	8.40—.14

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

BROACH:—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.32—.10
Fine (good staple)	5.44—.10
Superfine (good staple)	4.56—.10
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.32—.10
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.47—.10
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.62—.10
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.47—.10
Fine	4.57—.10
Superfine	4.67—.10
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.57—.10
Fine	4.67—.10
Superfine	4.77—.10

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

London, June 7.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, Quality) Spot 8-3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SECURITIES IN INDIA.

Bombay, June 8.

3½ p c G P Notes 80-7
3½ p c 1947-50 91-12
4 pe. cent 1934/37 (Taxable) 100/13
4 p.c 1943 (Taxable) 100-6
4 p c 1960-70 Loan 93-12
4-1/2 pc 1934 (Taxable) 101-12
4½ p c 1955/60 101-12
5 pc 1934/44 (Taxable) 104-6
5 p.c 1940-43 (Taxable) 104-14
5 p c 1935 103-5
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable) 106-9
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable) 106-4.

TAXFREE LOANS.

5 p c 1945/55 Loan 109-13
6 1/2 p.c B D L 1935 106-10
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore 109-8
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore 108.

CORPORATION LOANS

4 p c B P T 1974 89-0
4 p c M Deb. 1974 88-0.
5 p c Deb. 1959 103-0.
6 p c Deb. 1454 113-4.
6 p c K P T 1956 11-3-4.
6 per cent B I 1931 105-8
3½ p c paper opened at 81 0; declined to 80-6-0.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Linseed Rules Weak

Bombay, June 8.

In consequence of weak foreign advices Linseed Market opened dull. Against previous close of Rs. 6-9-6, the September Settlement at the opening was quoted at Rs. 6-7-6 and advanced to Rs. 6-8-0 but again fell to Rs. 6-7-9. The tone was easy and buyers were few. The wheat prices were steady and September was quoted at Rs. 4-15-3.

Later, the Linseed rate for September after touching Rs. 6|7 advanced to Rs. 6|7|9 on covering operations. Thereafter some liberal selling in sympathy with cotton-weakness again brought down the rate to Rs. 6|6|9 but it steadier a bit on profit-taking As for wheat, only meagre fluctuations transpired. Its September rate once touched Rs. 4|15 but again came up to the opening level.

The rates at 6-0 p.m. were as under:—

Linseed September Rs. 6-7-0
Wheat September Rs. 4-15-3
Tejimandi Linseed As. 11-9.
Tejimandi Wheat Rs. 7-3.

GOLD PRICES

A Late Advance

Bombay, June 8.

Gold prices in Bombay opened weak this morning owing to a small rise in London Paris Exchange. The Jeth Vayda opened at Rs. 30-2-0 and fluctuated around this level at noon time.

On Wednesday London Gold prices declined by 6d. to £6-2-0. The Sterling Dollar Rate in London and New York were quoted at 4.06 3/4 and 4.07 5/8. London—Paris Exchange declined by 6 points to 86.03.

In the afternoon, the prices for Gold improved by about an anna on sundry buying, but later in the evening as the Sterling-Franc rate rapidly declined by more than 70 points to 85.32 the rate for Jeth rapidly advanced to Rs. 30|6 owing to buying on the part of banks and chokseys. Subsequently however, the Franc rate came up to 85.45 and the Jeth rate receded a little to Rs. 30|5|3.

The rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	30	4	9
Jeth	30	5	3
Asadh	30	5	0
Asadh Tejimandi	0	10	0
Sovercign Ready	19	10	3

BOMBAY SILVER

Tone Quiet

Bombay, June 8.

Silver prices in Bombay ruled quiet but steady this morning Business was small and fluctuations were narrow. The Jeth Vayda opened at Rs. 57-15-6 and later advanced to Rs. 58-0-0. At midday it was stationary at this level.

London Silver declined by 1/16 D to 19 3/16D. The New York Silver Ready dropped by 1/2 cent to 35 3/4 cents and July Futures went up by 45 points to 36.25. Shanghai T. T. on London opened at 1-3 1/8.

Later, the Jeth and Asadh rates respectively touched Rs. 58|1 and 58|9 but afterwards eased slightly on account of Choksey's selling.

The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Ready	57	13	0
Jeth Settlement	57	14	0
Asadh Settlement	58	7	0
Tejimandi Settlement	0	9	0
Tejimandi Asadh	2	3	0

Bombay Cotton

Japanese Sold Heavily

Bombay, June 8.

Despite a small rise in New York Cotton Future, Bombay Cotton Market ruled very easy, owing to continuous selling by Commission Houses. Outside the ring bsiness started at Rs. 213 against previous close of Rs. 216/4. It is reported that Japanese sold about twenty thousand bales late last night and this morning the selling pressure was predominating hence the tone was very easy. Broach July declined to Rs. 212/8 but again recovered.

The market again developed an easy tendency on heavy selling by Commission Houses. The Liverpool market to-day opened rather steady at 5.96 plus .02 for July option (though expected to be 4 points up) but later appeared to be disorganised by the deadlock in the Disarmament Conference which may also lead to the ruination of the World Economic Conference and all hopes of setting aright the economic and monitory position of all the nations. The rate for July then swiftly declined to 5.81—.13. Coupled with this, the intimation of the boycott of Indian cotton by the Japanese Spinners' Federation in retaliation for the additional duty announced by Indian Government upon non-British foreign grey cloth, thoroughly demoralised the local market and the Broach July-August rate crashed down to Rs. 208|12. Before close however it steadied a bit as the Liverpool advices shewed a small improvement. The rates at 5-30 were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach July/Aug.	209	8	0
Broach Apl./May 1934	223	0	0
Oomra July	196	8	0
Oomra Dec./Jan.	198	8	0
Bengal July	159	4	0
Bengal Dec./Jan	167	0	0
Tejimandi Broach July	13	8	0
Tejimandi Broach A. M.	45	0	0

SPOT RATES

June 8.

M. G.:—

Bengal (U.P.) No. 1 superfine 175; fine 171; fy good 167; good 163

Punjab superfine 171; fine 168; fy good 165; good 162

Rajputana superfine 172; fine 169; fy good 166; good 163

Broach No. 2 superfine 218; fine 216; fy good 214; good 212

Punjab/American superfine 226; fine 224; fy good 222; good 220

Kadi/Vermagaum superfine 215; fine 213; fy good 211; good 209

Dholleras superfine 213; fine 211; fy good 209; good 207

Kalagin superfine 214; fine 212; fy good 210; good 208

Surat superfine 258; fine 256; fy good 254; good 252

Rajpipla superfine 257; fine 255; fy good 253; good 251

Navsari superfine 265; fine 263; fy good 261; good 259

Oomra (Berar) No. 3 extra superfine 206; superfine 204; fine 202; fy good 200

Central Provinces No. 1 extra superfine 213; superfine 211; fine 209; fy good 206

Central Provinces No. 2 extra superfine 209; superfine 207; fine 205; fy good 202

Khandesh superfine 201; fine 198; fy good 195

Muttia superfine 192; fine 188; fy good 183; good 176

A. R.

June 8.

Kampala	342
Busoga	338
Bukedi	335
Jinja	332

SPOT COTTON REPORT

Bombay, June 8.

The spot cotton market at Sewree to-day was rather dull. There were some enquiries for the Broach staple on behalf of European Houses. Some demand was noticed for Gujarat cotton on the part of Indian merchants.

SPOT SALES.

Bombay, June 8.

100 Veram Ladha. Pandharkamda 209/8
200 Nandalal Manilal Dholka 201
205 Japan Cotton Amod 216
209 Veram Ladha Mandesar 196
64 Bombay Co. Pachora 190
247 Muthubhai Nathoo Khandwa 202
100 Veram Ladha Wun 209/4
60 Oosman Suleiman Kapadwanji 215

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED

The following rates prevailed in the market on 8th day of June, 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS

July/August 1933.

10-30 Rs. 213
12-30 Rs. 213/8.
2-30 Rs. 212/12.
4-30 Rs. 210.
5-30 Rs. 209.
Highest Rs. 214
Lowest Rs. 209

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cotton Decline Induces Heavy Unloading By The Bulls

AN ALROUND DECLINE BARRING THE PEARLS AND THE TATA POWERS

The share market opened easier and declined on lower cotton advices and profit taking by Bulls. Bombay Dyeings touched 812/8 and closed at 816/4 after opening at 825. Fazuls finished at 380. Pearls were remarkably steady and touched 213/12 to close at 210. Nagpores declined to 343/12. Andhras eased to 1377/8; but Powers improved to 952/8. Katnis were done at 265. Tata Steel 2nd prefs. declined to 82. Bombay Burmas appreciated to 465. The New issues being on offer at 153/12. Indian Radio Ordys. changed hands at 410. Tata Steel ordys. declined to 51/8 on a heavy selling by a prominent holder and deferreds eased to 222/8.

TEXTILE MILLS

Face Value	Names	Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance	323-12
250	Bombay Dyeing	816-4
250	Bradbury	90
100	Century	260
100	Central India	343-12
100	Colaba	86-14
110	Coorla	110 0
	Crescent	63-12
250	Currimbhoy	60-0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	465
100	E. D. Sassoon	0-4-3
100	Elphinstone	2 0
250	Fazal	379-6
250	Larmi	868-12
100	Madhowji	7 8
250	Madras United	82 8
1000	Morarji	490-0
250	Model	62-8
50	Mysore	102-8
250	New Great	147-8
75	Osmanshahi	N 81 8
100	Pabani	110-10
100	Finlay	95-8
1000	Framji Petit	100-0
100	Gokak	126-4
1000	Hindustan	1825
100	Indore	373-12
50	Kastoorchand	6-12
100	Khatau	80-0
100	Kohinoor	171-4
250	Pearl	210
60	Simplex	XD 100-10
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000	Sholapur	3300
100	Swadeshi	284-12
100	Swan	56 4
25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1602-8
1000	Western	975 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	84-4
25/50	Central	22-4
50	Imperial	1212-8
125-500	Imp. Contry.	292-8
250	India	103-8
	CEMENTS.	
	Bundi	23
70	Gwalior	66 0
250	Indian	256-4
100	Katni Def.	957-8
100	Katni Ordy.	265
75	Okha	101-8
10	Punjab	13-8
100	Shahabad	269-6
100	United	86
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11-2
15-75	New India	23-6
200	Oriental	N 2645-0
10-100	Vulcan	7-10
	ELECTRIC	
1000	Andhra Valley	1377-8
10	Ajmer	7 14
60	Bombay Tram	130-15

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 8.

Bombay Dyeing 825, 12, 16.
Century 265, 58, 60.
Colaba 87, 86-14
Fazal 383, 79.
New Great 148, 47
Indore 371, 73.
Kohinoor 173, 70, 71
Pearl 206, 10, 7, 10.
Swadeshi 250, 48.
Indian 255, 56
Katni Ordy. 263, 65.
Andhra Valley 1377, 78, 77.
Tata Hydro 146-14, 45-10.
Bombay Burma 472, 68, 65.

100	Bom. Suburban	125-10
10	Broach	11-8
100	Karachi	186-4
100	Poona	175
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	145/10
100	Tata Power	952-8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm Prantij	785 0
100	Amr. Patty	111 0
100	C Province	84
100	Dhond Baramati	80-8
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mandra Bhon	73 0
100	Pac...	
100	Sara Shahgung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	675
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	16|6
30	Tata Steel Def.	228-8
75	Tata Steel Ordy.	52-4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	181-4
50	Belapur Sugar	191-4
250	Bombay Steam	281-4
125	Bombay Burma	465-10
50	Bom. Burma Country	153
	1st Br. Petrol	2-14
50	Bombay Telephone	77-0
100	Indian Bleaching	187-8
100	Ind. Radio ord.	410-0
100	Ind. Radio def.	387-8
100	Port Canning	643-12
15	Scindia	11-12
60	Tata Construction	61-12
25	Tata Oil	17-9
	PREFERENCE SHARES	
7 p c	Andhra Vly	1205-0
6 p.c	Bom. Steam	260-0
7 p.c	Bom. Trams	73-8
5 p.c	Central India	502-8
7 p c	Katni 1st	115-0
7 p.c	Katni 2nd	127-8
7½ p c	Punjab Cement	13-4
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	117-8
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Power	1245
6 p c	Tata Steel 1st	151-4
7 1/2 p c.	Tata Steel 2nd	82
5½ p.c	Tata Mill	12 4

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

ROOM RATES

June 8.

No. 1 F G M G Bengal 171 December/January 1934

No. 1 F G M G Bengal 163 July 1933

No. 2 F G M G Broach 227 April/May 1934

No. 2 F G M G Broach 213 July/August 1933

No. 3 Fine M G Oomra 203 December/January 1934

No. 3 Fine M G Oomra 201 July 1933

BREUL & CO.'s MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 8.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready. New
Bengal Superfine	175
Bengal Fine	170
Bengal F.G.	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	170
Sindh-Punjab FG	165
Wardha-Hingt Fine	212
Nagpur Savner Fine	212
Yeotmal Fine	208
Arvi Fine	208
Ellichpur Fine	206
Amraoti-Berar Fine	204
Khamgaon Fine	204
Mulkapur Fine	200
Khandesh Fine	196
Muthia FG	197
Jalna/Sailu FG	197
Burwah Sanavad FG	204
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG	206
Broach FG	215
Punjab/American	228
Punjab/American mix	211
Cambodia	273
Miraj/Sangli	209
Compta Good	217

Bagalkot	208
Busoga	332
Kampala	339

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

Bombay, June 8.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	486	213,601
Central India	946	185,831
Barsi and Nagar	712	124,459
Hyderabad-Gaorani	180	53,129
Berar	696	458,501
Central Provinces	275	133,610
Total Oomras	3,295	1,169,131
Dholera	1,706	214,453
N.-W. Provinces		6,765
Rajputana	578	68,722
Sind-Punjab	101	99,850
Broach	2,672	318,336
Coompta & Dharwar	966	64,774
Westerns-Northerns	873	51,082
Cocoanada		13
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	922	30,779
Persian		4,926
American		69,653
Egyptian & African	463	107,461
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	11,576	2,206,000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 8.

1st Sept. to 1st June

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	9,006	293,312
Japan & China	2,737	954,332
Coast Ports		17,226
Up-country by Rail		107,467
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		29,674
Total	11,743	1,402,011

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 8.

Arabia: Corini; Java
Karanja; Baird; Bhavnagar.
Uckermark; Steinorth; Java.
Yomachichi; Harfield; New York
Media; Mullett; Liverpool.
Comorin; Cartioright; London.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.

City of Winipeg: Rechelts; Karachi;
Atlas Maru; Kanegoe; Kobe.
Birkenfels; Heinkir; Hambuurg.
Chinkoa; Last; Bhavnagar.
Vasna; Rome; Busrah.
Golconda; Pyves; Karachi;

June 9.

Comorin; Cartwright; Sydney.

LOADING.

June 8.

Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Vita for Busrah.
Steamer Moldevia for London.
Steamer Soudan for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Comorin:—The P & O. S N Coy's English mail steamer Comorin, arrived in harbour yesterday at about 7 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, a general cargo and 61 passengers and hence she will sail today for Sydney etc. with mails, same bottom cargo, and passengers.

S S Arabia:—The M Italian steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java, with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's stemer Karanja, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bhavnagar with a general cargo.

S.S. Uckermark:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Uckermark, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java. with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Yamachichi:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Yamachichi, arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Media:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Media, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Atlas Maru:—The O S K steamer Atlas Maru, sailed on Thursday for Kobe, with a general and some bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Birkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Birkenfels, sailed on Thursday for Hamburg, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chinkoa, sailed on Thursday for Bhavnagar, with same bottom cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N. Coy's steamer Golconda, sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 8.

1 Atlas Maru 4481, Japan 8/6, O S Kaisha, Ltd.
2 Ukermark 3535, Antwerp 10/16 Volkart Bros.
3 Ginyo Maru 6128, Kobe 14/6, N Y Kaisha, Ltd.
4 Drachenfels 3879, Karachi 10/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Arabia 4499. Karachi 14/6 L Triestino N Co.
10 Karanjia 4646 Durban 14/6 M M and Co.
11 Clan Mac Innes 2826, M'Coast, 9/6, J Finlay and Co.
12 C/o Winnipeg 3931, Coast Ports 8/6, K Nixon & Co.
15 Quilon 4750, Calcutta N F M M and Co.
16 Birkenfels 3851, Antwerp 9/6 L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna 2043, Busrah 8/6, M M & Co.
5 Ahmedi 1331, M'Coast 9/6, S Hassum & Co.
15 Indira, 278 M'Coast, 8/6, Malabar Steamship Co.
16 Laxmi 120; M'Coast NF.; National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Golconda 3203 Karachi 8/6 M M and Co.
D/E Birk 2178, Rangoon 9/6, Scindia S N Co.
C/R Chin Koa 3295, Bhavnagar 8/6. M M & Co.
K Ellora, 2567., NF, M M & Co.
M Varsova 1957 NF, M M & Co.
N Dunafric 2134, NF 13/6 T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Rampura 15/6 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 22/6 P and O S N Co.
Bangalore 23/6 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 29/6 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 10/6 M M & Co.
Dalgoma 1/7 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, 28/6, G. T. Co.
Clan Macilwrath 21/6, J F Co
C/o Baroda 13/6, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Ockenfels 17/6 L Edward Ltd.
Sturmfels 27/7, L Edwards, Ltd.
Wildenfels 7/7, L Edwards, Ltd.
Stolzenfels 17/7, L Edwards Ltd.
Weissenfels 5/8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Grootkerk 28/6, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA

Victoria 9/6, M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

President Garfield 2/6, F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk 29/6 F F Campbell & Co.
Bismer City, 30/6, M M and Co.
C/o Guildford 14/6, F F Campbell & Co.
C/o Windsor 14/7, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE

Altai Maru 11/6 O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23/6 O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17/6 N Y Kaisha
Tottori Maru 30/6 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9/6 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 28/6 P & O S N Co
Soudan 11/6 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 16/6 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 14/6, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 30/6 P and O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Moldevia 10/6 P & O S N Co.
Cathay 24/6 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 17/6 M M & Co.
Kenya, 1/7, M M and Co.
Tairea, 15/7, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Moldavia 10/6 P and O S N Co.
Soudan NF P and O S N Co.
Naldera 17/6 P and O S N Co.
Cathay 24/6 P and O S N Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Uker Mark N F, Volkart Bros.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vita 15/6 M M and Co

FOR KOBE

Ginyo Maru 14/6, N Y Kaisha.
Sunko Maru NF O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON

Jalarajan N F, S S N Co.
Ranee N F, T M Co.
Birk N F, S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Quilon NF M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Akbar N F T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Ngom Hock. N.F. G. Arbuthnot and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 14/6 M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir N F, T M Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Drachenfels 10/6, L Edwards Ltd.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 6.

S S Ucker Mark for Hamburg:—5 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Exports Co.; 495 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 259 bags gum karava D Mavji Co.

For Antwerp:—2700 bags linseed oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 49 bales hemp M Nissim; 110 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 55 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co.; 545 bales cotton raw B Cursondas & Co.

For Ratterdam.—4560 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 63 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Ghent:—137 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Kabinga for Manchester:—99 bales cotton fly M Narattamdas; 625 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.! 1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 2875 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co. 125 bales cotton raw Textile Products Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Barcelona:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 465 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 80 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S S Victoria for Naples:—1400 bags castor seed K Devchand & Co.; 355 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, S Trikamlal & Co.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—909 bags linseed K Devchand & Co.; 1000 tons iron scrap G Gabriel; 110 bales cotton raw A Damodar.

For Naples:—1750 bags castor-seed K Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Drachenfels for Bremen:—330 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ld.

For Oporto:—50 bales hemp M. Nissim Co.

For Malmo:—50 bales hemp Grahams Tdg. Co.

S S Yomachichi for Philadelphia:—1200 baggs myrabollum H. Odhavji & Co.; 800 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co.

S S Ginyo Maru for Moji:—109 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—207 bales cotton raw

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Bombay, June 7.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st May, 1933:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and agents, bills payable, etc.	24,37,23,000
Sundries inuclding branch adjustments	2,49,21,000
Total	26,24,44,000

ASSETS.

Cash credits and overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,88,45,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,52,96,000
Bills discounted	46,11,000
Lands and buildings	1,11,01,000
Sundries including branch adjustments	2,08,43,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc. ..	16,17,48,000

LINSEED OILS

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. June sellers 19/6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept./Dec. paid and sellers 20/.

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 7.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot sellers 3-19/32.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	52-1/4
Yellow Metal	41-3/4
Spelter hard Indian brands	15-3/4
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge	16-1/4
Tin English Ingotes	216

LINSEED.

London, June 7.

Linseed, Calcutta. (London) ton June/July sellers £11:8:9.

Linseed Laplata C. I. F. Hull ton June/July sellers £10:0:0.

Linseed Bombay. (London) ton. June/July sellers £11:12:6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/2/0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-1/2 pc to 0-1/2 pc
Bank Bills 6 months market rae 0-3/4 pc to 0-3/4 pc
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 pc
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 pc to 3 pc

J Dossa & Co.; 143 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 8.

S.S. Wardenfels, Agents L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg.—228 drums dyes dry; 250 drums lub. oil; 65 drums lub. grease, 490 drums chemicals; 41 cases shoes; 560 cases paper; 95 cases lamps; 200 cases iron ware; 200 cases slate boards; 32 cases ghee; 100 cases dextrine; 93 cases machinery; 49 cases e'ware; 31 cases clocks; 255 bundles nails; 291 bundles wire netting; 2559 bundles timber; 1640 bundles tubes; 93 bundles mill boards; 337 bundles pipes; 1536 bundles y. m. shirts; 620 bundles copper shirts; 30 drums calour; 325 cases slates; 694 bundles wire; 111 drums M A Foil.

From Bremen.—100 bundle aluminium circles; 100 bundles barytes; 42 bundles machinery; 55 bundles tubes; 60 cases iron flanges; 26 cases hinges; 83 cases plywood; 422 cases paper; 299 cases wirenails; 275 cases beer; 44 cases umbrellas and parts; 410 bundles steel hoops; 175 bundles copper sheets; 805 bundles tubes; 101 bundles millboards; 382 bundles logs; 83 bundles copper rods; 60 bundles wire; 150 bundles steel.

From Antwerp.—310 cases farina 150 cases dextrine; 50 cases starch; 100 cases tiles; 225 cases skimmed; 25 cases brandy; 830 cases beer; 75 cases paper; 101 cases glass; 133 cases sand; 55 cases cement; 28 cases straw boards; 135 cases hinges; 140 cases napthaline; 45 cases syrup; 200 cases whiting; 100 cases e'ware; 32 cases wire nails; 1000 kgs. chemicals; 430 drums dyes dry; 100 drums dyes paste; 40 cases zinc dust; 90 bundles steel rivets; 1875 bundles G C sheets; 685 bundles steel rods; 40 bundles steel channels; 2603 bundles steel angles; 12702 bundles steel hoops; 799 bundles steel rounds; 455 bundles steel bars; 1052 bundles steel circles; 239 bundles steel tees; 9822 bundles steel sheets; 757 bundles wire; 799 bundles bolts nuts.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, June 8

KHADI	Per lb Rs. a. p
Textile	0 7 9
Currimbhoy	0 7 3
Century	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	0 7 9
LONGCLOTH (full weight 3-40 in.)	
Century 91½-92½	0 10 3
Century 6404-8705	0 10 6
Fazal (Mahal)	0 10 3
Pehlad	0 9 10½
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 0 0
Daud Saheb	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202/5303	
Moon	0 10 6
Hindustan	0 10 7½
LONG CLOTH X Quality.	
Apollo	0 10 4½
Century	0 10 6
David	0 10 3
Jam	0 10 0
Maher	0 10 3
Sprng	0 10 9
Swan Finlay	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH Satin	
Calendar 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 9 10½
Spring (Merchant)	0 10 0
Century (Bugle)	0 9 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 9 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 9 9
Sakentla	0 10 0
Pelhad Siwala	0 9 6
David	0 9 7½
Pehlwan	0 9 0
Jacob Rajkumar	0 9 10½
Tijuri	0 9 9
Maher	0 9 9
Sundri	0 9 9
Jubili	0 9 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	0 11 0
Textile (Bicycle)	0 11 0
Crown	0 10 9
Hindustan	0 10 1 1/2
Barsi	0 9 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	0 10 6
Textile (Bicycle)	0 10 6
Moon Mill	0 10 0
Crown	0 10 6
Hindustan	0 10 0
Barsi	0 9 3
SALITA	
1215 Manchester	0 8 6
1215 Jacob	0 8 3
1215 Fazal	0 8 3
GIN COLOURED	Per Piece.
B 1515 Ratilal	8 8 0
1415 „	7 10 0
779 (Balance)	9 4 0
4141 (Balance)	9 4 0
LEPAL Big Size	Per lb
Spring	0 10 3
Rachael	0 9 9
Moon	0 9 7 1/2
David	0 9 9
Apollo	0 10 0
Jacob	0 9 10½
MARKIN INDIAN (Japan Quality).	
3838-98098	0 9 9
8787	6 2 0
4138	0 9 9
8987	6 10 0
4488	0 9 9
2142 Balance	0 10 3
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10	Per lb.
119 Hirji	0 14 0
2142 Western	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH Vegetable.	
Apollo	0 9 4½
Jacob	0 9 3
Edward	0 9 3
Moon	0 9 9
Union	0 9 0
Mathuradas	0 8 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Balance	0 12 3
Pehlad	0 11 9
1244	2 0 6
INDIA KESHRI	
1344	2 1 0
Fazal 8712	0 11 3
Bunder 8712	0 11 6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 7.

T T London on:—	
Berlin	14.55
Amsterdam	8.41-3/4
Brussels	24.31
Madrid	39 62-1/2
Milan	65.06
Berlin	14 57
Paris	86.03
Prague	113.62
T T London on New York Closing Cross Rate	4.06-3/4
Interest Day to Day Loan	0-1/4 pc
Interest 7 Days' market rate a	0-3/8 pc

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 7.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A and C	14-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	127
P. and O Banking Corporation	10
National Bank of India	40-1/2
Funding Loan 4 pc	109-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc	99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 pc	60
Indian Stock 3 pc Sterling Loan	68-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 pc Sterling Loan	80-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 pc Sterling Loan	104-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 pc	73
War Loan 3-1/2 pc	99
Victory Bonds 4 pc	108-5/8

ALL INDIA MONSOON FORECAST

More Than Normal Rain Expected In Peninsula

POONA, June 8.

The monsoon is active in Lower Burma but continues weak elsewhere. There has also been nearly general rain in Konkan and local rain in Assam, Bengal and Orrissa while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Diamond Island and Tavoy four inches; Amherst one and a half; Bassein and Toungoo one; Goa half, Victoria point and Mergui quarter; Cherrapunji five; Narayanganj two; Jessore, and Barisal one; Dibrugarh, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Naya Dumka three quarters; Tejpur half; Burdwan, Bogra and Chandbali quarter; Jubbulpore half; Mahableshwar one; Ratnagiri three quarters; Bombay, Hyderabad and Khandalla half; Marmagao and Nellore quarter.

Forecast: Monsoon will continue active in Lower Burma. Thunderstorm and rain will extend in Northeast India and United Provinces and scattered falls of rain will occur in the Peninsula.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1800 miles away with epicentre in the neighbourhood of Rangoon was recorded in Bombay Seismographs at seventeen hours twenty-two minutes I.S.T. on Wednesday, June 7.

Forecast of monsoon rainfall for 1933:—There is an 80 per cent. chance of the monsoon rainfall being above normal in the Peninsula, above 90 per cent. of the normal in Northwest India and above 95 per cent. of the normal in Northeast India.—A. P.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED June 8, 1933

At 8 7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 8 6 33 Colaba Point 0.40" Fort 2.10" J. J. Hospital 1.70" Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.61".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 1.48" Fort 3.85" J. J. Hospital 3.58" Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 1.23".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 0.61" Fort 1.87" J.J. Hospital 0.98" Cotton Laboratory Matunga.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 8, 1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.051 nches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.5 degrees 0.1 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (3.1 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.40 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.48 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 4.33 inches

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

Earthquake report.

An earth quake shock of moderate intensity having its origin apparently in the neighbourhood of Rangoon about 1800 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs. 22m. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday the 7th June.

SEEDS.

London, June 7.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) C. I. F ton, no offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) C. I. F. ton June/July sellers £11:2:6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent, June/July sellers £11:0:0.

IRRIGATIONAL PROJECTS IN MYSORE STATE

Officiating Dewan Speaks On Possibilities Of Tunga And Badra Rivers For Cheap Electric Power

(From Our Correspondent).

(Camp), MYSORE, June 6.

A number of irrigational projects of great importance to the Mysore State which will soon claim the attention of the Durbar was outlined by the officiating Dewan of Mysore, in his speech to the members of the Representative Assembly, which met yesterday at the Jagan Mohan Palace. Lt. Col. R. T. C. Plowden, New Resident in Mysore was an interested spectator watching the proceedings.

TUNGABHADRA WATERS

The Dewan said that Governments of Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad were actively considering the question of utilising the waters of the Tungabadhra. Mysore had its right to these waters and there were possibilities of extensive irrigation under the Bhadra and the Thunga rivers which flew through the Mysore territory. The demand for electric power, particularly in terms and villages for purposes of lighting, water-pumping and running small industries plants was steadily increasing. One of the most potent factors for improving the economic condition of rural areas and for adding to the amenities of life was power, and they had therefore been actively encouraging this demand. Transport, both rail and road, was another department of economic development which would require in the future far more attention than in the past, and new problems relating to it would claim attention. It was, the Dewan said necessary that they should continue to pursue steadily the Durbar's policy of carrying out development works on which the prosperity and progress of the country so largely depend.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

In conclusion, the Dewan hoped that there will soon be a recovery from the present agricultural and industrial depression and that the decisions of the World Disarmament Conference which is now in session and of the World Economic Conference which will meet in a few days will help to usher in an era of peace, prosperity and goodwill.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL S. S. LEAGUE

Examination Results Of Industrial Schools For Women

The following students have been declared successful in the Final Diploma (two years) and Advanced Senior (18 months) Courses in Sewing and Cutting at the Industrial School for women at Girgaon conducted by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay:—

FINAL DIPLOMA:—(1) Miss Gulab Mantri, (2) Miss Keshar Chawan, (3) Mrs. Kamalabai Penkar, (4) Mrs. Shantabai Ranade and (5) Mrs. Rebecca Michiel.

SENIOR ADVANCED COURSE:—(1) Mrs. Padmavatibai Bhise, (2) Mrs. Anandibai Navalkar, (3) Mrs. Indirabai Deshpande, (4) Mrs. Shantabai Ranade, (5) Miss Hira Samel, (6) Miss Shalini Divekar, (7) Mrs. Rachel Rahamin, (8) Miss Sumati Karapurkar, (9) Miss Gulab Saraf.

SENIOR ADVANCED COURSE (Parel Centre):—(1) Mrs. Parvatibai Aiyyer, (2) Miss Zilpha Gadkar, (3) Miss Piroja Rana, (4) Miss Flora Samuel, (5) Miss Mozel Juda, (6) Miss Bathsheba Levi, (7) Mrs. Kamalabai Potnis, (8) Miss Chandra Medhekar, (9) Mrs. Yeshodabai Pethe, (10) Miss Sipora Abraham, (11) Miss Rachel Eliaza, (12) Miss Mary Soloman, (13) Miss Pramila Pradhan, (14) Savitribai Bhat, (15) Mrs. Tarabai Murdeshwar, (16) Miss Prema Rane and (17) Mrs. Radhabai Niphadkar.

SNAKE CHARMERS TO RESCUE

Mysore Maharaja Engages Half Dozen To Rid Palace Gardens Of Pest

A few months ago a mali, who was in charge of the Mysore Palace gardens, was fatally bitten by a cobra while he was trimming hedges. His Highness the Maharajah has since secured the services of about half a dozen snake charmers to rid Mysore's Capital of snakes that may be hiding in the parks and in other public resorts. These snake charmers are fed in the Palace, and arrangements are made to provide each man with his share of the usual evening drink of toddy without which they will not stick to their work.

Strict orders have been given by the Maharajah that snakes caught by these charmers should not be killed but should be let loose in distant jungles.

CONSENT ORDER OBTAINED

Dispute Over Building Court In Amalner

Mr. Justice Broomfield, sitting as a vacation judge at the High Court, disposed of a suit in which Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie Ltd. claimed Rs. 21,615 from B. R. Joshi, an engineer and contractor.

The plaintiffs' case was that in April 1928, it was arranged between the parties that the defendent should put in a tender for building a court at Amalner. The tender was to be in the name of the defendant, but on behalf of the plaintiffs who were to undertake the expenses of the work, if the tender was accepted.

Under the arrangement, the defendant was to get 25 per cent of the profits, besides certain specified amounts. The contract was secured by the defendant who was a nominee of the plaintiffs. Later, the terms of the agreement between the parties were varied.

CONSENT ORDER

Subsequently disputes arose between the parties regarding money-matters, and as a result of their dealings, plaintiffs filed this suit to recover the above amount.

When the case came on for hearing, the parties came to a settlement, and a consent order was obtained whereby the plaintiffs were authorised to receive the amount lying in the hands of the receiver, and from that they were directed to pay Rs. 3,500 to the defendant.

The District Board of Nadia has started a Leprosy Clinic at the Debagram Dispensary. A sum of Rs. 300 has been sanctioned for the work during the current year.

REAL FORECAST OF COTTON PRICES

From 25-5-33 to 15-3-34.

PURCHASE & EARN.

Price Rs. 5/- only

Apply to:—

Dr. SEGAL, Occultist,
APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

A COLOSSAL ANIMAL STAMPEDE

HUNDREDS OF FEROCIOUS, MAN EATING DEATH DEALING JUNGLE BEASTS, BROUGHT FROM THE INTERIOR OF WILDEST — AFRICA, TURNED LOOSE IN A MODERN METROPOLIS OF A MILLION SOULS. ...... STREWING CARNAGE, HORROR AND DEATH IN THEIR PATH.

KING OF THE JUNGLE

TO-MORROW AT PATHE.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Vad 1. 1989
Muslim—Saffar 17. 1352
Parsi—Deh 6. 1302
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 15m.
Hightide—13-03
Lowtide—6-05. 19-10

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 15th June. New Moon 23rd June 6h. 52m. a.m. First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m.

SATURDAY, June 10.
S. S. Moldavia with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 12.
University Senate meeting, 2 p.m.
Results of the B.A. Examination. University Building, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY. June 14
Zarthost-No-Diso: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY BRANCH

A branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society will be opened from 10th June. and sewing. embroidery and needlework and English classes for women will be taken up.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Nagana". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL:—"The Son-Daughter". Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
CARLTON:—"As You Desire Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE:—"If I Had A Million". Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 P. M.
WEST-END: — "Puran Bhakta." Daily at 5-15; 8 and 10-30 P. M.
ROXY: "The Midshipmaid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
MAJESTIC CINEMA:—"Sinhgad" Daily 5; 7-45 and 10 P. M.
IMPERIAL CINEMA:—"Saubhagya Sundari." Time as usual.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Hatamtai". Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P. M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Midday Session
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
1 p.m. Time Signal
Relay of music from the Grand Hotel, by kind permission of the management.
Calcutta Weather Bulletins for oceancraft and rivercraft (if any).
INDIAN PROGRAMME
2 p.m. Health talk by Doctor Babu
2-30 p.m. Latest market quotations.
Indian Ladies' Hour: By Bishnu Sarma
3-30 p.m. Time Signal
Evening Session
INDIAN PROGRAMME
6 p.m. Time Signal
Indian Children's Corner by Galpo Dada
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
7 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin. Market prices, Jute and Gunny Closing rates. (In English)
INDIAN PROGRAMME
7-10 p.m. SB Weather Forecast General News Bulletin. Market prices. Jute and Gunny closing rates. (In Hindi)
7-20 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin. Market prices, Jute and Gunny Closing rates. (In Bengali)
7-30 p.m. Indian Theatrical Night
Betar Natookay Dal
Present "Reekta" by Sj. Bani Kumar.
10-30 p.m. Time Signal
God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben.
News Bulletin
7-15 p.m. The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Verpan Bartlett
7-30 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra
8 p.m. Concert by the Serre Trio.
8-45 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra
9-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra
10-30 p.m. Interlude
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC:—The School will arrange a concert of Indian music on Saturday, in the School Hall, at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegraph line to Nova Goa now being right. delays on traffic to and from Nova Goa and other offices in Goa are normal.

DR. MOONJE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, Dr. B. S. Moonje will deliver a public lecture to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Mind," by Mahendra Nath Dutta. published by Pyari Mohon Mukherji, 3. Gour Mohon Mukherji Street, Calcutta. Price As. 12.
"Energy," by Mahendra Nath Dutta. Published by Pyari Mohon Mukherji, Calcutta. Price: As. 12.
"Industry Year Book and Directory. 1933." Industry Book Department. Keshub Bhaban, 22. R. G. Kar Road. Shambazar. Calcutta. Price: Rs. 5.

ANTI-COMMUNAL LEAGUE

On the night of 7th June the Bombay workers met at Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha's Bungalow and it was decided that to combat with the growing curse of communalism an anti-Communal League be formed. A provisional committee has been formed with Mr. Abdul Rehman as its president. Those who believe in true nationalism and are opposed to communalism in every shape and form are hereby requested to join the league and make it a powerful organisation. Intending members can communicate with Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha, President. Anti-Communal League Office, Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

BODY OF A GREEK GOD STRENGTH OF A HERCULES

REARED BY LIONS.........
UNTAMED. ....
UNCIVILIZED!

He was the law of the jungle! To seize and to fight for his mate ...... and in her he found a new love. A joyful ecstacy he had never known was kindled in his breast as he held her in his arms.

KING OF THE JUNGLE

KING OF THE JUNGLE

BEASTS OF THE JUNGLE RAGE THROUGH THE STREETS OF A HELPLESS CITY! LIONS. TIGERS. APES. ELEPHANTS. WRECKING — DESTROYING—STRIKING FEAR INTO THE HEARTS OF THE POPULACE

A SPECTACLE SUCH AS NEVER BEFORE SEEN

TERRIFIC FIGHTS BETWEEN MAN AND BEAST, and BEAST and BEAST

THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON

KING OF THE JUNGLE

AT

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY JUNE 10TH
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE

Adjourned Meeting Concludes Business With Poor Attendance

Twenty-two members, including the Chairman were present at the adjourned General Body Meeting of the Welfare of India League which was held on Thursday evening in the Corporation Hall.

The meeting was announced to take place at 6 p.m.. and the only people present at that time inside the Hall were the Press Reporters. By about 6-10. eighteen members got together, and Mr. Meyer Nissim was voted to the chair.

The annual report and the Statement of accounts were adopted by the meeting.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas was re-elected President of the League for the coming year. and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Rev. John McKenzie were elected the Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. R. P. Masani, V. C. Setalvad and M. I. David were elected the secretaries. and the General Body Meeting of the Welfare of India League concluded its business within fifteen minutes.

STABBING AFFRAY AT LAMINGTON ROAD

Five Hindus Arrested On Assault Charge

As a sequel to the stabbing affray which took place at Lamington Road on Wednesday night the police arrested, on Thursday morning five Hindus, on charges of assault and causing grievous hurt.

The names of the arrested persons are:—Madan Gajanan, Trimbak Gajanan Gopal, Sitaram, Waman Hari and Mukund Ramchandra.

All the arrested persons were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, the same day, when the police applied for a remand of the accused for a fortnight.

It was alleged by the prosecution that late on Wednesday night, the accused started abusing Laxman Bhiwa the complainant and his brother Mahadeo in Hanuman Lane, Lamington Road. On being asked the cause of this vulgar attack, the accused suddenly pounced upon the complainant and his brother and belaboured them with sticks.

It was further alleged that accused No. 3 stabbed the complainant in the back. thereby causing grievous hurt. When the complainant's wife went to help her husband, she was also assaulted. Two other persons also received injuries in the affray.

The injured persons were removed to the J.J. Hospital and later allowed to go home after their wounds were attended to. The complainant alone was detained as his condition was precarious. His statement has been recorded.

As further inquiries were to be made regarding the accused, the police applied for the remand.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to the custody till June 22.

HE PREYS WHILE ANOTHER PRAYS

Keshav Gopal Oak had a brass cup full of money with him, when he went to worship the sacred tree at the Maruti Temple. Dadar. on Wednesday.

As he was praying with eyes closed, one Rama Dhondiba is alleged to have quietly removed the cup and concealed it near the Police Chowki. On his arrest. the accused pointed out the stolen cup which was recovered by the police.

Pending inquiries to be made in the case. the accused has been remanded in police custody until June 12 by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate. Dadar.

Result Of Home Hygiene Examination

The Home Hygiene Class organised by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, at its Industrial School for women at Girgaon and conducted by Dr. G. D. Khandekar, M. B., B.S., B. Hy., was examined by Dr. G.S. Vazkar, L.M. & S., on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association. The following students have been declared successful:—(1) Miss Subhadrabai Shrotri, (2) Miss Indirabai Sav, (3) Miss Indirabai Wagle, (4) Miss Kusumbai Rajapurkar, (5) Miss Kamalabai Vengurlekar, (6) Miss Vatsalabai Rajapurkar and (7) Miss Tanibai Palkar.

Miss Krishna Nadkarni passed with distinction in the last Matriculation examination and has won the Miss Dalvi Scholarship in Sanskrit.

SALE OF ADULTERATED GHEE

Fines Imposed On Two Dealers

On a charge of selling adulterated ghee, Sunderji Pragji, a ghee shopkeeper, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, Bombay on Wednesday last.

Shivram Balaji, an employee of the Bombay Municipal Health Department, stated that he went to the shop of the accused at Agiary Lane, on December 10, 1931 and purchased half a seer of ghee, purported to be pure and free from adulteration. He paid 4-1|2 annas for which the accused gave him a receipt.

CENT-PER-CENT. IMPURE.

The "Ghee" was sent to the Chemical Analyser by Mr. Limaye, and it was found to contain 100 per cent. foreign matter.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, and stated that he had sold vegetable ghee and not pure ghee. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as stated above.

FINED RS. 50.

Devraj Devsi, having his shop at Mirza Street, who sold haf a seer of ghee which contained 62.2 per cent. foreign matter, was also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday.

NEW MEN REPLACE OLD

Textile Men Resume Work

After eleven days of strike, the Textile Mill resumed work on Thursday. The mill workers resorted to strike owing to the new system of work introduced by the Management, in that they required each worker to attend four looms and two frames. The men who were used to other system all along, refused to agree to the new terms and struck work. The Management engaged 800 new men on Thursday and marched them to the mill, escorted by the Police. Their lunch arrangement was made inside the mill premises in the afternoon, and they were sent back to their homes under police protection.

The old workmen who are on strike, have been asked to vacate the mill chawls to make room for the new men.

The strikers are, however, holding on and are advised by their leaders to continue strike till the Management agree to the old terms. They held a meeting in the morning at Nagu Sayaji Wadi, where they were exhorted by the leaders to hold on.

RS. 40,000 CHARIOT PRESENTED TO TEMPLE

Gomathy Ammal, a Brahmin widow, who is the daughter of the late Mr. Chokanatha Bhattar, of Tinnevelly, has presented to the Nellaiyappar Temple a 'goratham' chariot. at a cost of Rs. 40,000. The body of the chariot is plated with silver and encrusted with gold.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the mails from Bombay of June 3rd arrived at Aden at 0 p.m. on June 7, and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

VAN-TRAM COLLISION

Accident Causes Comotion At Prarthna Samaj

The locality between Prarthna Samaj and Cama Baug was a scene of wild exitement on Thursday morning when a Municipal "Kachra" van dashed into a tram-car proceeding towards the Fort.

It appears that tram car No. 665 and the motor van No. Bom. 1377 were proceeding along Churni Road Junction from Prathna Samaj. Hardly had they gone a 100 yards when, driver of the tram car noticed that something was going wrong with the motor van. whose driver Abdul Gafoor was in trouble. He immediately applied the brakes and stopped his car. The motor van however swerved to the right and collided with the body of another tram car proceeding from Grant Road towards the Fort. The driver of the van was thrown out of his seat but fortunately he escaped any serious injury. The passengers of the tram-car received a severe shock after which the tram suddenly stopped.

It appears that the driver of the van was blinded by hot water which squirted out of the radiator of the van. Unable to see anything he swerved his car to the right. thus causing the collision.

The accident caused much comotion in the locality for some time and the tram service along Girgaum line was disorganised for about 15 minutes after which everything was set right and the tram cars resumed their journey.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS WORTH RS. 1,160

Police Raid Leads To Five Arrests

Five more persons have been arrested in connection with the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 1.160 from the house of Tayaballi Allibhoy, an oil merchant residing in Shikander Building, Dhabu Street, Bombay, on the 3rd instant.

Early on Wednesday morning, the police raided a room in Badloo Rangari Street and arrested four of the acused while the fifth suspect was arrested the same evening.

Nanabhoy Kalabhoy, Hussein Alli Mahomed Alli, Sultan Alli Gulam Alli, Fazal Hussein Abdul Hussein and Ebrahim Adamji, the arrested persons were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Thursday when the police made an application for their remand till the 19th instant.

In applying for the remand, the police stated that Tayaballi Allibhoy the complainant locked his flat and went, with his family, to receive his mother who was returning from a pilgrimage. On his return, he found that his rooms had been broken into, and ornaments worth Rs. 1,160 were stolen from a cupboard and an iron safe, both of which were opened by means of jemmy.

Police enquiries revealed that the accused were loitering about the place between 2 and 3 p.m. on the day when the theft was committed. Subsequently, they raided a room at Badloo Rangari Street, where four of the accused were arrested.

On a search of the room being made the police recovered implements for house-breaking, and a bunch of keys The fifth accused was arrested on Wednesday evening.

The Magistrate granted the remand application.

GOLD THREAD LURE LEADS TO JAIL

Mallanna Bomanna, a Hindu, was caught red-handed whilst stealing four skeins of gold thread from the terrace of the house of Pirojsha Ratansha Desai at Dadar Colony on the 1st instant and handed over to the police. He was placed before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, on the 8th instant.

The prosecution story is that the complainant found the gold thread skeins missing in his room on the second floor of his house Seeing the accused on the terrace he had him arrested by the police. On a search being made, all the four skeins were found in Bomanna's pocket.

STORY OF SHELTER.

The accused in his defence said that the gold thread had been picked up by him at Dadar Railway station. He had come to complainant's terrace, because he was feeling giddy and it was raining outside.

Holding this story as false His Worship pointed put that if the accused felt giddy and sought shelter from rain. he could have taken shelter on the ground floor. Taking into consideration the seven previous convictions of Bomanna. he was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

WAITING FOR COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Moulana Shaukat Ali Says Final Effort Rests With Pandit Malaviya : Attack On Zionists

Moulana Shaukat Ali, in an interview stated:—

"I am patiently waiting for Malaviyaji to make a final effort about the Communal settlement. He has been ill himself, and Gandhiji's illness made it impossible for him to consult him. I hope in the next few days Malaviyaji will consult him and then I will know where we stand."

"Now I have to devote all my time to the organisation of Khilafat work.

"As for the Palestine question, the main thing to do there, is to ask every Muslim in the world to help their Arab brethren, and buy land from them if they are in economic distress, and then rent it to them for cultivation. In that way alone, those lands in the sacred soil of Palestine will remain in the hands of the Muslims and the Arabs, and not be transferred to the Zionists, who are dreaming with their money organisation to enslave the Muslims of Palestine, and found not a Jewish home. but a State.

"The University work is not so urgent, and could be taken up a little later. I am waiting to meet the Grand Mufti and the Palestine Delegation and after seeing them, I shall be in a position to say more.

HELP ARABS.

"It is the duty of every Muslim in the world, to come to the assistance of their brethren, from whom they expect that they would sooner starve to death, than part with their lands to the Jews for any consideration of money.

England has to do justice to the dumb Arabs of Palestine, and the whole Muslim world is watching their condition very carefully and anxiously. The position is becoming grave."—A. P.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bogra Municipality, a committee of eight Commissioners, three Congressmen and a zemindar-merchant was appointed with the object of preparing a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the Harijan employees of the Municipality.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CAPITOL

An Oriental Picture for you!

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

A Love Story to Challenge the Greatest Romances!

Two Beloved Stars!

HELEN HAYES
Ramon NOVARRO
THE SON-DAUGHTER

with WARNER OLAND AND LEWIS STONE
HEAR RAMON NOVARRO AND HELEN HAYES SING!
EXTRA! ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL REVUE with CHORUS EXTRA!

TO-MORROW

Wallace BEERY in Flesh

Greater than "THE CHAMP"

SEE BEERY FIGHT ZIBYSCO!

EACH FATEFUL DROP MEANT A MILLION DOLLARS!
You've Dreamed It!... Now See It Come True!

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1933

POLITICAL CROOKS

The speech delivered by Lord Salisbury, an influential supporter of the Government and a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, is a portent and a very significant portent, too, of the developments that are taking place in Britain, where a huge conspiracy is being hatched against India by disgruntled Anglo-Indian traders, retired I.C.S. men, Tory Party hacks, and very vocal spokesmen of British investors in India.

The clan of Ceiil has done extremely well by the Empire and we can quite appreciate the nervousness of its present head at the White Paper policy, which is being discussed by the Committee of which he is such an ornament. Lord Salisbury's speech is frank and plain and does not admit of any other interpretation than this,—Treat your pledges as a "scrap of paper," just as Germany did in 1914, when British politicians and the British Press held her up to universal execretion.

IGNORANCE AND DISHONESTY

Lord Salisbury advises the British Government to place themselves in the same unenviable position by ignoring all their pledges, or rather throwing them on the scrap-heap of so many political pledges made and never honoured by his country. The word pledge. said this noble Lord and political crook, was very misleading and a great deal depended on certain conditions which had to be observed, before the pledges themselves could be fulfilled. Unless that was done, he said, the pledges were no pledges at all.

What are those conditions? Lord Salisbury does not tell us, perhaps because his knowledge of India does not go further than that. But they must evidently refer to the moral and material progress of India, which in his opinion is entirely inadequate for Britain to concede the next step. He thinks it would be very bad for India if Britain conferred upon her something which it would be impossible to work.

AND INCOHERENCE

We can only assume that Lord Salisbury's knowledge of either politics or India does not go further than the catchphrases which he must have learnt second-hand from the party jargon. He is not even coherent, though for a Tory peer that is no great disqualification for ruling the destinies of an Empire on which the sun never sets. But it is a pity he is so muddle-headed that he could not explain what he really meant to say or wanted. We must conclude that he is opposed to any further political rights, until India has shown her fitness for them. Since the percentage of literacy is so small, the people so poor and emaciated, famines and pestilence are so chronic, industries are almost absent—he comes to the conclusion that India is not prepared for self-government and that she must continue to be ruled from Whitehall by men like himself.

NO DIFFERENCE

The "Times" (London) in trying to explain away the furious propaganda carried on by the Churchill group assures India that, whatever the Party Council may decide on June 28, there can be "no permanent reversal of the broad lines" of the White Paper policy, and adds that "no doubt must be allowed to remain that the safeguarding powers will be watertight and are intended for use resolutely in case of need." This shows that there is no substantial difference of opinion between Lord Salisbury and the official Tory programme which is wedded to the White Paper policy. Both are determined to hold India in a finer grip, since they have a vast financial stake in this country.

GOOD FOR INDIA

We are indifferent whether Mr. Baldwin goes down or Mr. Churchill retires humiliated from the scene of his activities nor do we much regret this frank expression of readiness to go back on pledges, for it makes it clear that rather less than more than the White Paper proposals can be expected from the deliberations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. If Indians will only unite and put forth their efforts to win freedom, their demand will be irresistible. In the meanwhile no one will shed a tear if the Churchill group succeed in overthrowing the "National Government," and with it the White Paper policy.

Their True Safeguard

The first session of the Central India States Oppressed People's Conference, that was held at Jhansi last week is most welcome in view of the slackness that has unfortunately overtaken political agitation in the States at the very time that activity shoud have been most vigorous. The presidential address of Mr. Hazarilal Jaria, a well-known Congress worker of Indore, contained some original features; for instance, his timely warning to the States people of the new danger of Princes or other interested parties setting up communal trouble "as a screen to their own maladministration." This new danger, he rightly observes, will be "a fatal blow to the growth of true nationalism" amongst the States people. The warning may well be heeded by all those narrow-minded communalists who concern themselves exclusively with one community in the States, either with Hindu grievances of Muslim States or "vice versa."

AUTOCRATS OR PUPPETS.

The resolutions of the Conference are of the familiar type, the most important ones urging the Princes to join the Federation and secure due representation of the States people in it and to introduce responsible government immediately in their States. We doubt if mere resolutions like these, unsupported by vigorous and persistent agitation, will actually affect the Princes. But if the latter are wise, observant, and influenced at least by enlightened self-interest, they will take a lesson from the recent developments in the States and realise that their honour, dignity and indeed all their real interests will be far better safeguarded if they win the confidence of their subjects by assuming the role of constitutional monarchs than if they continue to be what they are now, nominal autocrats but in practice, puppets in the hands of political officers, whose main concern is to seize every opportunity to extend the interests of "Paramountcy." Princes of the meanest intelligence should be able to realise what a poor measure of true loyalty and honour they receive from any class of people in their present position.

IN THEIR OWN INTEREST.

The least that the Princes can do in their own interests, as also of their subjects, is to start and stimulate the growth of real self-governing institutions in their States, so as to make it impossible for political officers to cripple the interests of the Princes and the States in the name of Paramountcy safeguarding the interests of the States people. Some Princes have already made a beginning in this direction and are in every way the better for it. But they have to go a great deal further to do justice to themselves or to the people.

In his reveling article on the "Nizam in Fetters," published in our columns yesterday, "Scrutator" points out how several Princes recently attempted partly to transfer their sovereignty to their people and how the Paramount Power intervened and ruined the proposed schemes of reforms. That may be true of some enlightened Princes but not of many. In so far as the remark is true, it only suggests that the Paramount Power suspects popular organisations as a bulwark against its own policy. If there are many Princes who are really anxious to transfer power to the people but are directly or indirectly discouraged by the Paramount Power, they can certainly take some concerted action through the Chamber of Princes. And if they also take into confidence the accredited leaders of the people, they can triumph over most of their troubles and difficulties. Whether the Princes do so or not, the people must carry on their own agitation ceaselessly till they attain their political freedom.

Press Views

An Interested Cry

The anxiety to "reserve" Law and Order in the future Constitution of India is, in the last analysis, an expression of want of self-confidence. It has become vociferous through nervousness about future trade. For, surely, the British do not think that the people of India are not at least as vitally interested in the preservation of order in India, that they are so devoid of the instinct of self-preservation as to permit anarchy to overtake their own land. In Anglo-Indian vocabulary, however, "Law and Order" means nothing more than the power of chastisement; its true significance both moral and political being completely ignored. —"Liberty."

Wanted An Enquiry

How public feeling has been profoundly exercised over the tragic death of three Indian political prisoners in the Andamans Cellular Jail is evident from the two public meetings held simultaneously in Calcutta and Bombay and vigorous comments in the Indian Press. We believe the authorities cannot afford to be impervious to the protests voiced by the Indian public. Besides announcing the death of these youths from pneumonia, the Government have not so far let the public know the causes of the hunger-strike and the circumstances under which the unfortunate youths met with their end. Both the meetings laid special emphasis on these points, for, these are informations which the public want to know. If the Government do not want public opinion to be further acerbated they should agree to an impartial public inquiry being instituted immediately into the deplorable incident.—"A. B. Patrika."

An Eye-Opener

The Maharaja of Alwar is soon due to proceed to Europe on his enforced tour and we wish him bon-voyage. His Highness's case is one that must serve as an eye-opener to the Indian Princes in general. That their interests are not absolutely safe with the Paramount Power has become once more evident. They can save their honour and preserve their legitimate interests intact only if they become constitutional heads of their States and grant constitutional rights to their people. It is a great pity that while some of them support the idea of an All-India Federation they are not at all willing to part with their autocratic power and do not seem to learn anything from the fact that the King of England with whom the Paramount Power is associated is himself a constitutional monarch. —"New Orissa."

Lost Opportunity.

Referring to the Mahatma's demand for the release of political prisoners, Sir Tej Bahadur said: —"In this demand he will have the support of overwhelming sections of his countrymen wheher they belong or do not belong to the Congress. There can be nothing more unwise on an occasion of this character than to insist on guarantees of good behaviour in the future. To insist on such guarantees can only expose the weakness of the position of the Government and tend to perpetuate the sense of provocation." Here we have the voice not only of reason and political sanity, but of ordinary expediency and common sense: and the verdict of history in all countries in analogous situations is in complete accord with this view. Indeed, in every single case in which this view has been ignored or disregarded the result has been disastrous to all concerned. The unexampled opportunity afforded by the Mahatma's magnificent gesture has been thrown away, as so many previous opportunities of restoring peace and good-will were thrown away, with consequences in the shape of sensibly increased bitterness, discontent and resentment and a political deadlock fraught with palpable disaster to all concerned, that are obvious to the meanest understanding.—"Tribune."

ETERNAL BATTLE OF FAITHS

Have Dogmas Of Theology Broken Down?

(By "I HAE ME DOUTS")

Nobody likes to throw cold water on any movement that means well—The All Faiths Conference was that—but I cannot help remarking that the Presidential Address of His Holiness Jagadguru Shankar Acharya, Dr. Kurtakoti, was frankly disappointing.

His Hollness explained that the object of the Conference was to bring all faiths to a common platform and straightaway he began to deplore that there was still a fierce "battle of faiths" all over the world.

"If we look back" he said "into the history of religious movements all over the world, we are struck by the tremendous amount of energy spent by propagandists of different faiths in trying to prove the superiority of one faith over others. Instead of spreading the beauty of the doctrine they had learnt to love and adore, we find them indulging in destructive criticisms of other faiths. Naturally they are paid back in similar coin."

A SAD CONFESSION

In other words, there is an eternal rancour among the followers of different faiths and they hate each other instead of loving one another. This is a true though sad confession of the present state of affairs in the religious world, as it has been in the past and it shall most probably be in the future. Can it be otherwise?

It is all very well for a sincere enthusiast to imagine that all faiths should be tolerant and loving towards one another. Unfortunately on the question of faith man will never agree, because the problem itself is so uncertain and vague. Faith in what? "One God" answers the Jagadguru Saheb, and the duty or mission of the religionists is "to spread the beauty of the doctrine they had learnt to love and adore." What doctrine is that? There lies all the trouble and disagreement on the question of faith, on which there is not a shred of evidence regarding the authorship and the authority of the alleged doctrine given to men.

WRONG DIAGNOSIS

All faiths, of course, claim that authority, though none of them can prove anything more than that a divine being once upon a time conferred upon them the sole right of making that doctrine known to the world.

The Jagadguru Saheb, as is the wont with all religious people, talked about the existence of "one God" worshipped by his servants under many names and inspired by one mission. As a piece of rhetoric this is no doubt fine, but it seems to me that the

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

THAT BENGAL COMMUNIQUE

The resolution of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, which we publish to-day in our correspondence columns, emphasises the absurdity of the claim made by the Government of Bengal that absence of complaints in the Press of police excesses on the occasion of the Congress session is "almost conclusive proof" that the charges are baseless.

The resolution points out that the "rigid censorship of the Press by the Press Officer makes it practically impossible for the Press to publish allegations against the police."

Despite this, reports of the lathi charges by the police both on the persons assembled for the Congress session and the spectators were actually published by the Calcutta papers.

The reports of assaults alleged to have been committed on arrested persons in the various thanas while they were in police custody could not be published on account of the risk involved by reason of the attitude of the Press Officer.

In view of this, to have resorted to the claim that the absence of such reports constituted "almost conclusive proof" of the falsity of the charges, is little short of sheer dishonestly, and the Calcutta authorities have only themselves to blame if the public regard this plea as a desperate resort to evade serious charges which they are unable to meet in an open enquiry.

DISHONEST PROPAGANDA.

Certain Anglo-Indian merchants are never so happy as when they misrepresent India in the British Press. Mr. Gavin Jones writes in a London paper that it is not a fact that owing to the Congress movement, there is any demand in India for self-government.

He trots out the old tag that the vocal section is a very small minority. Whose fault is it, if, after more than a century of British rule, only about 8 per cent. of the people are literate and the rest of the population steeped in illiteracy and ignorance?

Are the interests of the rural population in the safe-keeping of British traders? Everywhere in the country there is deep discontent among the agriculturists because of the inexorable revenue demands of the Government and their patent poverty.

If India wants a change in Government, it is not so much for the vocal urban population but the rural population, which is dying by inches.

EUROPEAN SETTLERS' GREED.

At the meeting of the East African Indian National Congress Mr. T. M. Jeewanji, who presided, referred to the agitation restarted by the European community for responsible government for themselves alone.

What the Europeans mean by self-government is that the destinies of the coloured peoples should be handed over to them for their safe-keeping, which in practice means ruthless exploitation of these backward people.

This is not the first time that the European settlers have started this stunt.

Their ultimate ambition is to join East Africa with South Africa and finally to reduce the coloured people and Indians to the position of permanent helots. This was negatived by the Labour Ministry, when it was in power in England.

Now that Tory reactionaries are in the ascendant, their hopes are revived and they have renewed their agitation. This time it is likely, they may succeed, though Lord Passfield put his foot down on any policy which meant the further exploitation of natives.

DE VALERA IS THOROUGH.

A Second Chamber is a constitutional encumbrance and a dead-weight on the progress of democracy.

For obvious reasons the Tory Government is trying to introduce Second Chambers in certain Provinces of India and, for equally obvious reasons, the Free State Government seems determined to reduce the power of the one it is saddled with, probably with a view to its final removal.

The Irish Senate asked for trouble when it flouted the will of the people expressed at the last General Election, and persisted in throwing out the Bill for the removal of the Oath of Allegiance.

One is not, therefore, surprised to learn that the Government have introduced in the Dail a bill to reduce the statutory period of eighteen months in which the Senate could hold up legislation passed by the Dail to two months.

If the Senate opposes the Bill, its own doom is certain and near.

A HARD CASE.

We have received a copy of a memorial sent to the Secretary of State for India by the villagers of Baad in the North Kanara District complaining of the destruction of their salt pans in May last, entailing a great deal of loss on them.

Soon after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact they began the manufacture of salt and, though they were threatened with assessment by the Revenue authorities, nothing was done in the matter until February last, when the Assistant Collector of Salt, Kanara, came to the village accompanied by some of the Sanikatta Salt manufacturers.

On April 27 the villagers were notified that the concession under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact given to 30 villages by the Government was withdrawn, and the manufacture or collection of salt should at once be stopped.

They then appealed to every official, but the Customs officials arrived on May 9 and destroyed the pans. The case is a very pathetic one and requires to be considered by the Government with sympathy and understanding.

Readers' Views

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS RETORT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of the Association, having been drawn to the allegations against the Press of Calcutta contained in the Government of India communique re: Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's complaints of Police assaults on the Congress delegates, the Executive Council of the Association in a meeting on Friday, 2nd. June discussed the whole subject and adopted the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Council of the Indian Journalists' Association regrets to note that the Government of India communique on Pundit Malaviya's charges of assault by the Police on the Congress delegates states as one of the reasons for holding the charges of Punditji to be false and malicious is that the Indian Press of Calcutta did not publish such incidents at the time. This meeting invites the attention of the Government to the repeated complaints made by the Association to the Government of Bengal regarding the rigid censorship of the Press by the Press Officer making it practically impossible for the Press to publish allegations against the Polce. Yet the Calcutta papers published reports of lathi charges on the persons assembled for the Congress and on crowds of sight-sighters. As to assaults alleged to have been committed on the persons arrested while they were in Police custody in the various thanas, the Press could not possibly publish such reports, the risk of publishing them being very great in view of the general attitude of the Press Officers."—Yours, etc.

Indian Journalists Association,
Calcutta, June 3.

SALE OF BELGIAN BONDS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have after much consideration decided to write to you the following lines as I feel it my duty to do it. The Belgian Bonds are sold by the Central Business Corporation at Rs. 100|- each. They are quoted as per their pamphlet at 545 francs. Now, 545 francs is equal to Rs. 59|12|0 in spite of the rupee being linked to the depreciated sterling; this calculation is based on the latest Belgian cross-rate and the T. T. rate of rupee as on 24th instant. Instead if England and Belgium were both on gold standard then the price of a 500 franc Belgian Bond would be Rs. 38-1-6, rupee being 1s. 6d.

I write this in order to stop the ruthless exploitation of the salaried employees big and small as the instalment system is primarily meant for the small man. From a purely national point of view the sale of Belgian Bonds drains away from India so much capital and thus creates an unfavourable trade balance, besides starving the local industries which are in sore need of more capital for their full development. No other country would tolerate a scheme of this sort.

It is a pity that leading Anglo-Indian and National papers should boost this scheme in special articles for the consideration of the payment they receive for the advertisement, without the slightest thought for the huge loss which it would entail inasmuch as the reader is asked to pay only Rs. 40|4|0 more for a foreign bond of 500 francs which in Indian currency works out at Rs. 59|12|0.—Yours, etc.

S. S. SHETTY.

Bombay, May 29.

ALL IS NOT WELL IN AFGHANISTAN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Periodically, State Propagandists flash out the news of all being well in Afghanistan; that the people are quite contented and devoted; and that they don't want Amanullah any more!

Those, who are in touch with the Frontier and Transfrontier politics, know it too well, that Nadir Khan is "not" the Idol of the people. And to-day, even the local "Times", publishes an interview with ex-King. Amanullah, in which he describes Nadir Khan as the Protege of the British!

Bachoo Sakha was the creature of Colonel Lawrence. And did not Nadir Khan sign a Pact before he was permitted to cross the Frontier? And are there not even to-day a large number of adherents of Amanullah in Peshawar, etc., and in the Southern portions of Afghanistan. Verily all is not well in Afghanistan to-day.—Yours etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A QUESTION OF BAIL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—Some time back a resident of Bombay Suburbs was placed before the City Magistrate on a charge of Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. The Magistrate altered this charge to that of deliberate murder and committed the accused to stand his trial at the Sessions. The accused has been released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 and two personal securities.

This reminds me of the "Kamathipura Murder Case" and the fate of the bail application presented on behalf of the accused, Messrs. S. K. Pupala and Moreshwar Narsoji two prominent citizens decided by the High Court after the case was committed to the Criminal Sessions. Counsel for defendants promised to furnish any reasonable amount for the release of the accused on bail but the presiding Judges rejected the application.

Can a non-bailable offence in Bombay City be regarded as a bailable one in the Suburbs?

I hope, any of your readers, learned lawyers, will enlighten me on this change of legal technicality.—Yours, etc.,

A LAW STUDENT.

MARKETS IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An English friend with great business experience in Europe and America had come to India to study the various business markets. As he wanted to have first hand information of the several Bombay exchanges, I introduced him to a big cotton and share broker and a big mill owner who could undertake to help him in their respective sphere of activities. And in the cloth market I had been myself helping him.

He is writing a book on the finances of several centres. In the opinion of his several friends, his work will not be complete, if India, with her recent advancements in politics, industry and business is not included.

Before leaving India, he had left with me his impressions, which I give below for the benefit of the public in general and to those interested in particular.

COTTON MARKETS.—He was disgusted to find that the entire cotton prices in India depend on the movement and conditions in America and Liverpool completely ignoring the situations prevailing around her.

Lancashire, till now, was mostly depending on American cotton and to some extent Egyptian but very little of Indian. Liverpool market has to some extent followed the situation in New York. But in the Indian Market, perhaps the second biggest, prices depend also on the movement and situation of New York. India should stand on her own legs in this respect controlling the prices according to her own environments and situation, (although the situations in different parts of the world, do affect us to some extent but not totally).

SHARE & SECURITY MARKETS.—These markets are more important and are the live factors in the business life of Europe and America. He was surprised to see that in India these are only of secondary importance. He was also surprised to see that the prices mostly depend on rumours, which are set afloat by interested persons rather than the sound positions of the industries concerned.

Prices of shares and securities in Europe and America also rise and fall several times due to political movements or laws pending before parliaments and legislatures. But there will be hardly any speculators who would make the prices rise or fall on mere baseless rumours. For instance he told me that recently there came strong rumours in the market that a big colour merchant was heavily buying particular shares and a prince was buying, through his English friend this share and that which after careful enquiries were found to be absolutely baseless. This particular share goes up without any sound cause whatsoever, while the actual situations of these concerns are not at all healthy. In western countries if any rich business man were thus to raise the prices there would be hardly any effect.

In India he has noted that the public invest very little of their earnings in shares or securities for the sake of investment but their interest is mostly confined to buying and selling shares only to enrich themselves in the

(Continued on page 7).

SETALVAD ANSWERS MOONJE'S "SNEERS"

Says, Mahasabha Does Not Represent Educated Hindu Community

Why Undertake Such Long Pilgrimage Yourself To Premier, He Asks

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 8.

"I am not concerned with the vituperative sneers levelled at me by Dr. Moonje in his reply to my statement," declared Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a press interview in which he lifts the veil from private discussions and gives references from the R. T. C. proceedings.

"I am concerned with fact and events as they occurred. Dr. Moonje in his reply gives a clear go-by to the events of 1930, whereto I had adverted. I would briefly recapitulate those events.

BEFORE PLENARY SESSION.

Before the plenary session of the R. T. Conference began on the 12th November, 1930, efforts were made to settle the communal question by means of a small informal committee, consisting of the Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Mahomed Shafi and one or two others on the Muslim side and Mr. Sastri, Sir T. B. Sapru, myself, Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje, Sardar Ujal Singh and Dr. Ambedkar on the non-Muslim side. These delegates met at the residence of the Nawab of Bhopal who was throughout very helpful, though he did not take part in our deliberations.

FOR RESERVATION OF SEATS.

On the first day, when discussions started, I distinctly put a question to the Muslim Delegates whether they would agree to accept joint electorates with reservation of seats and the answer came from the Aga Khan with the concurrence of his colleagues, that if satisfaction was given to them on certain points, they would be willing to accept Joint Electorates with reservation of seats.

The principal points whereon they wanted satisfaction were:

Separate Sind,

Constitution of N. W. F. P. into a province with the status of other provinces, and

Muslim representation of 33 per cent of British Indian representation in the Central Lower House.

"WE SHALL FOLLOW."

I then put a further question whether if a settlement of the communal question was reached, will the Muslim group fully support the national demand; and answer promptly came in very significant words which I recall "If agreement is arrived at on the communal question, you lead and we shall follow. On the constitutional question, we shall be your battalion," said the Aga Khan.

On this footing, we proceeded to discuss the points above-mentioned.

JAYAKAR-MOONJE WRANGLING

To my mind, what the Muslims were asking for should have been generously conceded without hesitation, and their adherence to joint electorates with reservation of seats and complete support of the constitutional question secured; but Dr. Moonje and Mr. Jayakar wrangled over all these points for weeks, while the meeting of the Minorities Committee was put off for the expected settlement.

Meantime, reactionary communalists among the Muslims both in India ~~and London~~ gathered strength, and the whole game was lost. The points whereon the Muslims were asking for satisfaction were to my mind, obviously such as were going to be granted to them by the British Government, whether we agreed to them or not.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Even after the failure of these negotiations, at a meeting of the Minorities Committee, I made a strong appeal to the Muslim delegates to accept joint electorates, pointing out that it was in their own interests to come into joint electorates over and above the fact that joint electorates were essential in the larger interests of the country.

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS.

At the next meeting of the Minorities Committee, Sir M. Shafi speaking on behalf of the Muslim group, after pointing out—that ever since 1906 Muslim India had insisted upon separate electorate, that they had enjoyed that right for over 20 years and that the overwhelming majority of Muslims still wanted to retain separate electorates—proceeded to say as follows.

"Inspite of all this, we Muslim members of the Delegation present here in the interest of peace and goodwill between the two communities and seeing that all schools of thought among Hindus in the Mahasabha, as well among the Liberals have at various stages during discussion round this Table appealed to us to accept joint electorate, we are prepared to face our community in India and accept joint electorates, subject to certain conditions."

Those conditions were those mentioned above and inspite of this Dr. Moonje and those associated with him wound not accept these conditions and the chance of getting joint electorates was entirely lost.

CLIVE AND HASTINGS POLITICS

Dr. Moonje entirey ignores all these happenings of 1930. He finds fault with me for having in 1931 asked the British Prime Minister to arbitrate on the communal question. He says, his blood boiled at finding me suggesting the arbitration of the Prime Minister 'steeped in politics of Clive and Warren Hasting." Ignoring Gandhiji who according to Dr. Moonje was the only person to be asked to arbitrate in this matter. Dr. Moonje hokever admits that Muslims were not prepared to accept arbitration of Gandhiji. I may also remind him that Dr. Ambedkar representing depressed classes was also unwilling to accept the arbitration of Gandhiji but lo and behold, Dr. Moonje who was so indignant at the suggestion that the Prime Minister should arbitrate on the communal question is now undertaking a pilgrimage of 6,000 miles to appeal to and get justice for the Hindu community from that very Prime Minister and Joint Parliamentary Committee who are all, I suppore, according to Dr. Moonje steeped in the politics of Clive and Warren Hastings.

GANDHIJI STRUCK FIRST BLOW.

Still further Dr. Moonje charges me with defending and trying to save the communal award and points out that the first blow to the communal award was struck by Gandhiji's fasting and that Malaviyaji is trying to repudiate and nulify the Award. I am no admirer of the communal award I am quite alive to its many defects and shortcomings. Dr. Moonje however forgets that the action of Gandhiji and Pt. Malaviya in trying to alter the Award is altogether of a different character. They are trying to alter the Award by mutual agreement and consent of the communities concerned and not by appeal to the British Government to alter it, inspite of the opposition of the Muslim community. If Dr. Moonje is really serious in his disapproval of the Communal Award, his proper place of activity is in this country working with Gandhiji Malaviyaji and others to bring about an agreed modification of the Communal Award.

MAHASABHA NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

Finally, I would like it to be clearly understood that neither Dr. Moonje nor the Hndu Maha-sabha represent the bulk of the educated Hindu community who do not belong to that body and owe no allegiance to it. I made it clear in my speech at the meeting of the Minorities Committee above referred to. The Hindu Mahasabha has no following and is mainly confined to the Punjab and U. P. I loathe communalists among the Muslims, but I equally loathe, if not more, communalists among the comparatively better educated Hindu community. Between them both, they have ruined and are ruining the future of the country.

OWNERS MUST BE GRATEFUL

Mr. Scott On Increased Duty On Cotton Goods

SIMLA, June 8.

Mr. J. Ramsay Scott in an interview to the Associated Press said:

"Cotton Millowners will no doubt be grateful for the increase of duty on cotton piecegoods by 25 per cent to 75 per cent. Gratitude is, however, in this case only a lively sense of favours to come. If this increase had been put on six months ago, it might have been very much more effective. Since August last, stocks have been piling up and any disposed of have been sold at unremunerative prices. Wages have been and are being reduced everywhere and great efforts are being made to remove the stigma of inefficiency.

PRICES UP IN JAPAN.

Prices are going up in Japan but wages show a downward tendency, a state of affairs which the Economic pundit has always considered impossible. The staple goods of Japan is rice, the price of which was the same in February, 1933, as in February 1932. As Japan produces over 90 per cent of the rice she consumes and can easily produce more, it is obvious that as the price decreases, the Japanese industrialist could reduce the wages a measure that he has just threatened to take.

I feel that it will not be long before Japan is able to get over the 25 per cent, as she has already been selling with a clause in the contracts under which Japan will bear any extra increase of duty. It can only be a very short time before the industry asks for more protection."—A. P.

SEVERAL INMATES SHOT AT & INJURED

Alleged Assailant Arrested With Revolver

LAHORE, June 8.

A Ludhiana message states that several members of the family of Lala Ramnath, Municipal Commissioner, received gunshot wounds when a young student, who is known to the family, appeared and shot the inmates.

It is alleged that he first aimed a shot at Mrs. Ramnath which he missed. An alarm being raised, Lala Ramnath's son came to the scene and he was also shot at in the abdomen. The servant who came to their rescue was also shot.

Two ladies of the house also received minor injuries.

The gunman was eventually overpowered with great difficulty when a six-chambered revolver with three unspent cartridges was found in his possession. He is alleged to have stated to the Police that Mrs. Ramnath abused him in the morning.

The injured boy who is a student of 10th class in the local High School is in a precarious condition and his dyeing declaration has been recorded.

It is understood that the assailant is also a student.—A.P.

SCHUSTER SAILS ON MONDAY

SIMLA, June 8.

It is definitely known that Sir George Schuster leaves Simla on Saturday for Bombay from where he is sailing by Italian boat 'Victoria' on Monday the 12th instant for England in order to participate in discussions on the statutory Railway Board and the Reserve Bank, also in the World Economic Conference.—A.P.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL.

Mr. A.W.W. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteath and Brigadier and Mrs. F.G. Spring lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on June 7.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Home Member, the Hon'ble Mr. R.D. Bell, motored out from Poona on June 7 and visited the Visapur Prison.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Home Member, the Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell, motored out from Poona yesterday and visited Visapur prison.

BODY-LINER FOR INDIA

Larwood, the famous exponent of Body-Line Bowling, who is expected to visit India with the M. C. C. team.

UNLUCKY START

Mollisons Meet With Mishap When They Take Off

LONDON, June 8.

Jim and Amy Mollison attempted to take off from Croydn at 5-30 a.m. in an attempt to fly direct to New York from where they planned to make a record non-stop flight to Bagdad. After travelling a hundred yards, the machine struck a strut and collapsed. Both the under-wings were broken, but the Mollisons escaped uninjured.

It is believed that it is impossible to start within a week.

When the mishap occurred, the machine was carrying a load of three tons and had not risen from the ground. The plane was not wrecked but the propeller was bent and the engine torn away. Both the Mollisons were most disappointed.—Reuter's Special.

SIR ATUL OPENS LABOUR CONFERENCE

GENEVA, June 8.

Opening the International Labour Conference, Sir Atul Chatterjee as Chairman of the governing body of the International Labour Office welcomed the presence of representatives of Egypt and the United States as observers. He hoped that their collaboration with work of the Conference thus initiated would be of mutual value.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Mr. Jehangir A. Irani announces his candidature for the seat in the Municipal Corporation from "G" Ward in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. G. D. Billimoria.

STOP PRESS

ATHENS OUTRAGE ECHO

(Special Cable)

ATHENS, June 8

Warrant issued for the arrest of Head of Athens Detective Force on the charge arising out of an attempt to assassinate Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece.

GENERAL MORATORIUM ON GERMAN CREDITS

BERLIN, June 8.

A general moratorium has been declared on all credits given to Germany before July 1931, because Herr Schact declares, Germany's present financial position is caused by bank crisis of that date.

He adds that transfers will be made as far as possible on credits granted to Germany after July 1931.—Reuter.

OBJECT OF THREE POWER CONFERENCE

(Special Cable)

PARIS, June 8.

Three Power Conference achieved its aim and the parties left smiling.

Its object was to enable Britain and America to ascertain how little security France requires in order to reduce her heavy land armaments. It is understood British and Americans did not specify the degree of control they prepared to subscribe to but now know France's minimum requirements.

M. Daladier said "British and Americans have shown real goodwill, but we have programme and doctrine."

M. Paul Boncour interviewed by Reuter's representative admitted that Franco-Italian relations have improved as a result of the Four Power Pact.

A communique issued after the Conference recorded friendly exchange of views on points reached in labours of the Disarmament Conference and on what remains to be done to ensure its success!

ONLY FOR EUROPEANS ?

Govt. Decide To Retain Post Of Education Commissioner On Present Pay

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 8.

I understand that the Government of India have now decided to retain the post of Educational Commissioner with the Government of India on its present basis of pay and status. The other question that has been before the Government was regarding the revival of the Central Bureau of Education which was abolished many years ago. It is felt that under the New Constitution the necessity for co-ordinating educational activities of India would be felt even more keenly than to-day, and that therefore the Central Bureau of Education with the Educational Commissioner should be re-organized.

SIR FAZLI GUARANTEES.

The argument that this might affect Provincial Autonomy, is met by the fact that there is no stronger advocate of Provincial Autonomy than Sir Fazli Hussain, the Education Member, and that when he sponsors the case, it is clear that it is really not going to affect Provincial Autonomy.

It seems that the question Financing Bureau is giving trouble. But for the moment financial considerations have been waived; and it has been agreed that the Retrenchment Committee's proposal to halve the pay of the post should not be accepted, and the present pay be retained with a view to attract a senior European Official for the post.

M.L.A.'S OPINION.

Assembly members, who are here to declare that there is no justification in keeping the pay of Educational Commissioner at the present level, unless the Bureau of Education is revived; and that if this is not done, then the Retrenchment Committee's proposal should be accepted, and a properly qualified Indian be appointed as Educational Commissioner.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 8.

Previous Closing	4.06 3/4
To-day's Opening	4.09 1/2
To-day's Closing	4.12

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 8.

Previous Closing	4.07 5/8
To-day's Closing	4.09 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JULY.

New York, June 8.

Previous Closing	9.15
To-day's Opening	9.10
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing	9.01
Difference	—.14

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April/May Rs. 208

July/Aug Rs. 222

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JULY

Liverpool, June 8.

Previous Closing	5.94
To-day's Opening	5.96
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing	8.84
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

London, June 7.

Spot	19 5/16
Difference ...	plus 1/16
Forward	19 5/16
Difference	+1/16

FRANC RATE.

Paris. June 8.

Previous Closing	86 1/32
To-day's Opening	86 1/32
To-day's Closing	85 21/32

GOLD

Bombay, June 8.

Ready	30	4	6
Sovereign	19	10	0

SILVER

Bombay, June 8.

Ready	57	12	0
1st Settlement	57	14	0
2nd Settlement ...	58	6	0

MOTHER PLEADS FOR MERCY IN SON'S BEHALF

Madras City Bomb Case Adjourned: Police Bundobust At Egmore Court

MADRAS, June 8.

Ramaswami a youth from Madura arrested yesterday in connection with the explosion of a wall cracker outside the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court, has been remanded to custody.

The police arrested to-day another man, Rajagopal, who is also stated to have come from Madura.

POLICE BUNDOBUST.

Owing to yesterday's incident, police guard was strengthened to-day at the Egmore Court, where the trial of what is known as the City Bomb case is now taking place. Admission even to the court compound was being regulated.

The first witness examined to-day when the trial was resumed was Kalyanasundara Iyar, Assistant Commissioner, of Police, Crime branch, who conducted the police raid on 4th May leading to the arrest of the accused.

MOTHER PLEADS FOR MERCY.

Nine prosecution witnesses were examined including Kanso, widowed mother of the accused, Hiralal, who had come from Amritsar. She said, Hiralal was her only son aged fifteen and a half years studying in the tenth class. Roshanlal (fourth accused who died in hospital as a result of gunshot wounds) and Hiralal were classmates. They used to be together. Roshanlal disappeared six months ago, her son following suit on 16th April when she had been to Hardwar. On her return she found that Rs. 600 kept in her house was missing. She suspected that Sambunath (first accused) was responsible for misleading her son and taking him away.

Concluding she pleaded for mercy on behalf of her son.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Susainath, who shot Roshanlal, (fourth accused) on 4th May in the course of his evidence narrated the happenings of that day and said while after the bomb explosion he with a party of Reserve police was searching for accused Roshanlal and Hiralal who had escaped from the raided house he found them sheltering in a room in another house in Thambuchetty street. Roshanlal aimed something at witness whereupon witness fired. Roshanlal again aimed and was very defiant. Hence witness fired three shots at Roshanlal, who fel while Hiralal raising his hands called out "Brother, brother, don't shoot me" and surrendered

The case was adjourned to to-morrow.

ETERNAL BATTLE OF FAITHS

(Continued from page 6.)

Jagadguru Saheb is making a great mistake when he says that modern youths neglect this because of indifference. He also errs when he says that the tide of unbelief that is spreading all over the world is due to the unedifying spectacle of sects quarrelling amnng themselves and its baneful effect on modern minds.

This diagnosis is wrong. With all due respect to His Holiness. I wish to point out that the tide of unbelief is spreading because modern people no longer believe in all these ideas of "one God" or dozens of them controlling the destiny of man. They have learnt to recognize that man is master of his own destiny, and all the dogmas of theology have broken down. In other words, they have no longer any faith in any creed that reaches an impossible supernaturalism.

SPIRIT OF MODERN YOUTH

Modern youth are on the right track. They are earnestly learning that all efforts that are worth making are towards the betterment of humanity; that man is more in need of his fellow man's help and attention than the gods in the clouds who do not appear to care two hoots for mankind. Every faith that insists that man must dissipate his efforts in worshipping a being or beings who are not in need of such attention is bound to fail to interest people in the long run.

MARKETS IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

shortest time possible, with the result that there is abnormal rise and fall on baseless rumours He was stunned to see that the venerable president of the market had to close the market twice within a short interval.

When I pressed on him, that he would be doing yeoman service to the country if he were to write regularly in the leading Indian papers, he promised me to do so after finishing the book.—Yours, etc.,

MOHORAT.

MATTERN FORCED TO LAND

Fumes From Leak In Fuel Pipe Render Him Unconscious

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, June 8.

Leak in the fuel pipe eventually forced Mattern to land 600 kilometres from Novesibirsk. He discovered the leak four hours after leaving Omsk but nevertheless carritd on. But fumes from the leak inconvenienced him so much that, when he forced to land at Beloovo he was nearly unconscious. He hopes to continue when the mechanic who is flying from Novesibirsk repairs the damage.

BRITAIN BEATS ITALY NN DAVIS CUP

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 8.

Eastbourne:—In the Davis Cup Perry (Great Britain), beat Morpurgo (Italy), 6/4 7/5 6/4.

Austin beat Stefani 6/2 7/5 7/5.

MUSSOLINI PARDONS FRENCH PROFESSOR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, June 8.

Following the successful conclusion of the Four Power Pact Signor Mussolini pardoned French Professor Eygux and intimated that the may remain in Italy for a short period for rest.

(Professor Eygoux was it will be remembered along with his woman Secretary, tried and convicted for spying for France in Italy and while his Secretary was subsequently let off, he was detained in prison.)

KASHMIR QUIET.

SRINAGAR, June 8

The Kashmir Durbar has issued the following communique: "Everything has remained quiet during the 24 hours since the issue of the last communique."—A. P.

Khan Sahib Haji Rashid Ahmed, Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, is leaving on the 9th morning, for Bombay en route to London to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Moslem League.

INDIA'S ISOLATION, GREAT DRAWBACK

Country Should Be Brought More Into Direct Contact With Life And Culture Of Free European Nations, Says Mr. Subhas Base

(From Subash Bose.)

VIENNA, June 1.

The news of the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast brought a sense of deep relief to the Indians residing in Vienna. It is ardently hoped by all of us that no lasting injury to his health will result from the long fast. Ever since the 8th May we had been anxiously scanning the daily papers for news regarding his health.

The Viennese papers ordinarily do not contain much news about India but fortunately a bulletin regarding Mahatmaji's health appeared almost daily and our journalist friends here would give us the news by telephone even before it appeared in print.

I have been carefully probing the minds of foreigners in Vienna to find out the result whch the fast has produced in their minds. So far as I can understand, the result has been a mixed one. On the one hand there is very great interest in India and in Gandhiji. Everyone speaks sympathetically of India and of Gandhiji and appreciates Gandhiji's unparalleled suffering and sacrifice. At the same time foreigners have been gradually forming the opinion that India's problems are her own domestic difficulties and her inter-communal and inter-caste conflicts.

Formerly one could answer these questions by saying that India's internal dissensions are exaggerated by British propagandists. But now this is not possible—because foreigners say at once that our greatest political leader has been risking his life in order to end untouchability and our internal dissensions. From this point of view Mahatma Gandhi's fasts have not produced a good effect in Europe. It has given the impression that India is a land teeming with untouchability and inter-communal conflicts.

This fact, together with the recent chaotic condition in China, has produced an impression in thinking circles in Europe that the withdrawal of the British from India will usher in an era of intense internal strife. The other day I was having a talk with one of the foremost political thinkers in Austria (a former Foreign Minister) He expressed the above opinion.

CHINA AND INDIA.

I of course defended India as strongly as I could and I also urged that the analogy of India and China was not correct. He admitted my contention but said that he was giving expression to the prevailing opinion in Europe. The position therefore is that the sympathy for India which was very deep about 2 or 3 years ago has received a slight setback and much work will have to be done if the lost ground has to be recovered.

Since I landed in Europe, I have been feeling more and more the need of bringing India more and more into direct contact with the life-culture and civilisation of the free countries in Europe. There can be no doubt that one of the curses from which India has been suffering in the past is her geographical and cultural isolation. Therefore one of the conditions of India's reawakening is the removal of this isolation. There are many world organisations on which India should be represented but which are neglected by our people. Early in April, I wrote to India about the world organisation of writers—called the P.E.N.—which should have a branch in India. I hope that when this branch is properly organised; an invitation will be sent to the central office in London requesting that the 1935 or 1936 session of the PEN Congress be held in India. A session of the PEN. Congress held in India will automatically bring India before the eyes of the literary world of Europe.

JOURNALISTS CONGRESS.

There is an international organisation of Journalists also which has been holding its annual Congress now at Budapest, the capital of Hungary. I am sure that India is not represented on this organisation either—though there is already in existence an institution in India called the Indian Journalists' Association with its headquarters in Calcutta. This institution could be affiliated to the International body and at the same time steps could be taken to make the Indian Association a more representative body by inviting all Indian journalist to join it. I desire to draw the earnest attention of my journalists friends all over India to this matter.

The Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce—which is a sort of prelude to the World Economic Conference in London—has been meeting in Vienna since the 29th May. Important countries like England and France have sent large delegations to this Congress composed of their first-class men. The Indian delegation in comparison is small in numbers. The Chambers of Commerce in India should have sent out a large delegation from India which they could have easily done. In the alternative they could have commandeered the services of reliable and well-informed Indians now residing in Europe and could have sent a sort of mandate to them to determine the lines they should adopt at the Congress.

I desire to bring this fact to the notice of the Chambers of Commerce in India—because it is possible that in future they may have to send delegations to World Congress. Indians like Dr. Tarak Nath Das could easily do justice to work of this kind.

On the 31st May the Hindustan Academical Association of Vienna was at home to the Indian Delegates to the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce and a most successful function was held.

Mr. V. J. Patel, is still in Vienna and is making slow progress. I am also making slow but steady progress and intend remaining in Vienna for a few weeks longer.

GAMBLING IN COTTON FUTURES

Craze Reaches Amazing Proportions

The gambling craze in American Cotton Futures has reached amazing proportions. Every "panwalla" in the City has become a "tip-vendor."

Even little boys are interested in these tips given in papers published solely for gamblers in Cotton Futures.

The opening and closing figures on the Liverpool and New York Exchanges are announced by bulletins and are in great demand.

Fakirs, lunatics and tramps are in great demand as tipsters. A large crowd gathers round these dispensers of mystic figures for the guidance of the gamblers in Cotton Futures.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Elaborate Preparations For Opening Ceremony

RUGBY, June 8.

The Secretary-General-elect of the League of Nations, Mr. Joseph Avenel reached London and is to discuss arrangements in connection with the World Economic Conference with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who will preside.

Messrs. MacDonald and Avenel together will receive the king when he opens the Conference on Monday.

There would be present in the Conference Hall delegations from 66 states, of whom 36 are the members of the League. This figure will make the conference the most representative international Gathering ever held, as up to now, the greatest number of states represented at the League Conference has been 63.

PLENARY SESSION

It is expected that the plenary session and main commissions will be public. The League will be providing interpreters and will send 100 members of the Secretariat to London. English and French will be the official languages.

Estimates of the duration of the Conference vary, but every effort will be made to accelerate the progress and various committees to be set up will continue to sit during week ends.

The adaptation of the new Geological Museum in South Kensington for the accommodation of the Conference will be completed this week.

The main Conference Hall will accommodate 1,000 persons. The building will also contain a subexchange of the new international telephone exchange at Faraday House from which delegates can hold secret conversations with their colleagues in their capitals. The building will be complete with Post Office, a travel bureau, lounges, refreshment rooms and numerous other facilities.—B. O. W.

MR. C. H. F. PERIERA DEAD

Legislative Department Closed In His Honour

SIMLA, June 8.

News is received from London of the death of Mr. C. H. F. Periera, M B. E., Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, while on leave.

His brother Mr. H. Periera, Artist cables his sudden death on Monday afternoon due to heart failure at Ladbrok Hotel. The deceased appeared for the final Bar examination in London last month, and was expected to sail from Genoa on 28th instant for India in order to resume duty in Simla on 12th July.

He entered the Legislative Department in 1904 and was liked by one and all in the Secretariat. He was the President of the Imperial Secretariat Association for a number of years, and was 52 at the time of his death. The Legislative Department is being closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.—A. P.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN AHMEDNAGAR

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, June 7.

At a public meeting held at Ahmednagar recently under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur N.B. Deshmukh, it was resolved to organise a body called the Harijan Seva Mandal for the removal of untouchability and the betterment of the Harijans.

It was also resolved in the same meeting to conduct a Harijan Asham where Harijan boys would be given free, lodging, boarding and education. The Ashram was opened on the day on which Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast and the same evening separate Managing Committees were elected, one for the Mandal and the other for the Ashram.

Rao Bahadur Deshmukh was elected President, K. B. Dorabsha Dalji, K. B. Irani, Sirdar Thorat, Lt. Col. Chitale, R. S. Bhau Daji as Vice-President, and Mr. Deo, Bhapkar and Gaikwad a Secretary for Mandal with 35 prominent citizens, including ladies as members of the M. C.

Rao Bahadur Deshmukh is also the Chairman of the Managing Committee for the Ashram, and Mr. Deo the Secretary. Mr. C. M. Saptshi, Mr. Firodea, Lt. Col. Chitale and Mr. Gaikawad are the members of the Managing Committee for the Ashram.

Next Saturday when ships of the Home Fleet disperse on individual cruises to the British Sea Port Towns and watering places, H. M. S. Ships "Nelson," "York", "Exter" and "Cairo", destroyers and second submarine flotilla will visit Scandenavian, Baltic and Dutch Ports.—B. O. W.

Oppose Proposed Tariff Truce

Patel's Advice To Indian Delegates To International Congress Of Commerce Chambers At Vienna

(From Our Correspondent.)

VIENNA, June 1.

To meet the Indian Delegation to the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce being held in Vienna, the Hindustan Academical Association of Vienna had a social function at the Hotel de France on Wednesday the 31st May, 1933. A distinguished gathering of Viennese ladies and gentlemen representing different spheres of social and public life of Vienna were the guests of the Association.

Among the Indian delegation were Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Hathisingh, Seth, K. P. Mehta, Amin, Gurjar, Erulkar and Pillai.

Among the guests were Their Excellencies the Chinese Ambassador, Roumanian Ambassador, Legionsrat Moscicki charges d'Affairs of Poland, Secretary to Russian Embassy, Oberregierungsrat Hascak of Hungary, Frau and Fraulein Emmerling, wife of the Deputy Mayor of Vienna, President and Frau Vetter, Mr. and Mrs Rene Fulop Miller, Prof. Prince and Princess Trubeskoe, Prof. Wellesz; Prof. Geiger; Prof. Geldern, Prof. Luger, Prof. and Frau Schlesinger, Hofrat Prof. Singer, Prof. Petrasowies, Prof. Bendiner, Frau Prof. Elias, Hofrat Prof. Beth, Herr and Frau Dr. Ehrenfeld, Frau Hofrat Frankfurter, Commercialrat Von Arland, Mr. Lenhoff, Dr. Lederer, Dr. Brugel (of Chamber of Labour) Mr. Sax, Frau Baronin Hamar, Dr. Scheu (of "Daily Herald") Mr. Robert Best (of United Press), Mr. Tyrnauer (of International News Service) Frau Redakteur Koller, Mr. Bunzl, Mr. Schlick (of the Vienna "Herald"), President of the Society of Friends, Secretary of the Orientbund. Dr Stephan Steiner, etc.

PATEL FOR CHAIR.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the National Anthem (Bande Mataram), all those present standing. Then Mr. Mozffar Ali, the President of the Hindusthan Association welcomed the guests and proposed Mr. V. J. Patel to preside over the function.

Mr. Patel complimented the Association on the excellent function they had organized. He welcomed the Indian Delegation and introduced them to the Viennese public one by one. He said that this Indian delegation had been elected by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and was not like the usual Indian delegation to the world Congresses and world Conferences. For instance though India was a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles—the Indian representatives were nominees of the foreign government. Likewise in the acceptance of th Kellogg Pact, India's representative was not an elected Indian but a nominee of the English Government, viz., Sir Austin Chamberlain. Under the Kellogg Pact, all signatories have to refer all disputes for arbitraton and seek redress by peaceful means. But what is India's position? She is kept in bondage by force of arms and is unable to remove the shackles of bondage. The League of Nations too being dominated by the great Powers was of no help to India. The world talked of 33 millions of unemployed but this figure excluded the 250 millions of Indians who had no work for 8 months in the year. Europe and America neglected Asia altogether—but there could be no peace in the world—till all the enslaved nations were free. He hoped that the Indian delegation would oppose the proposed tariff truce because India wanted protection very badly for her infant industries.

The proceedings were enlivened with Indian music by Mr. Deodhar of the Bombay School of Music. Mr. Deodhar sang with the 'tambourin' and his music was very much appreciated.

BOSE WELCOMES INDIAN DELEGATES.

Mr. Subhas Bose speaking on behalf of the Hindustan Academical Association welcomed the Indian Delegation who had come as the elected representatives of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. He contrasted them with the Indian Delegation in London who were dancing attendance on British politicians. He hoped that the Indian Delegation would stand up uncomprimisingly for the opinions and interests of the people of India. Turning to the Viennese guests, he thanked them for coming to the function at such a short notice and at such sacrifice. He was glad to find every sphere of Viennese life represented at the function. Representatives of the literary, dramatic, University and diplomatic world had come at very short notice. The Hindusthan Academical Association was striving for establishing contact with the life and culture of Austria. India had realised that if she wanted to be free—she must give up her isolation. Political contact with Europe was not possible till India was free. But it was possible for India to establish cultural and commercial contact with the free nations of this world.

Until now—the Hindusthan Association had confined itself to cultural work but friends from India were asking the Association to take up Commercial work as well. Mr. Bose hoped that when cultural and commercial contact with Europe as established by Indians it would pave the way for that deeper understanding which alone could be the basis of peace in this world.

Mr. Rene Fulop Miller (author of Lenin and Gandhi) then spoke on behalf of the Austrian guests and in German gave a beautiful exposition of the Indian nationalist movement. He referred to the unique personality of Mahatma Gandhi and to the latest development of radicalism in Indian politics for which Messrs. Patel and Bose stood.

Mr. Fulop Miller also gave a short account of the theory of Indian music for the benefit of Western Professors of Music who were present at the meeting.

WALCHAND'S THANKS.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand leader of the Indian delegation, then replied. He thanked the Association for the welcome that they had received and he assured everybody that they would do their very best to stand up for the rights and interests of Indians. He said that the delegation were always conscious that they were the elected representatives of the Indian people. They would oppose the proposal of tariff truce with all the strength they could command.

For the benefit of the audience all English speeches were translated into German and 'vice-versa' by Frau Prof. Vetter who fulfilled the function of interpreter very ably.

The proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to Mr. Patel. Tea and light refreshments were then served and altogether a delightful evening was spent. The presence of many Indian ladies in beautiful saries lent added grace to the function.

Among the Indian students present at the function were Messrs M. Ali, P. D. Katyar, Suren Singh, B. N. Sharma, M. Khan., Aziz, N. P. Verma, Dawate, Shinde, Iyer, Kanitkar, C. V. Narayan, Sambasivam Bhajekar, Mrs. Majumdar, Yusuf, Tankeriawala. Among the Indian visitors present were Messrs. C. C. Das, Sukdayal Anand, and Mr. Nathan.

AHMEDABAD MARKET FIRM

Sequel To Anti-Jap. Duties

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

The increased duty coupled with a rise in cotton prices will save the industry from further repression and losses. This was the opinion expressed by some of the local millowners to the representative of the Associated Press, regarding the imposition of additional duty on Japanese piecegoods.

They, however, added that this right step at the proper time would have given effective relief, but increase in duty after a period of suspense and silence for two months would take six months to produce any appreciable effect, as during that period, Japan had secured a great advantage by flooding Indian markets with their goods.

The local market has risen and undertone has become firm as a consequence of increased duty. Calico Mill recorded a rise of Rs. 10/-.—A. P.

KARACHI BROKERS STRIKE WORK

Resent Merchants' Direct Business Transaction

KARACHI, June 8.

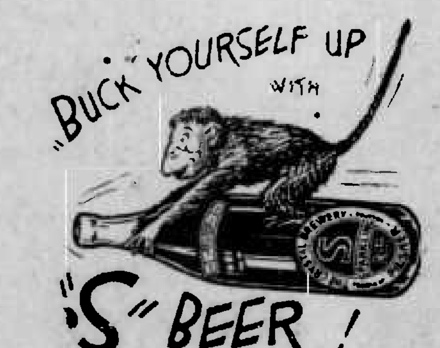
Protesting against granting license to merchants to do business directly as brokers, six hundred brokers of Karachi decided yesterday not to transact business. It is understood the Karachi Cotton Association, formerly known as Karachi Joint Committee with a view to strengthening Cotton trade, recently framed new rules and enrolled merchants as well as brokers as members and granted license to merchants to work as brokers from 1st June. Enraged at this the Brokers' Association held a meeting yesterday and resolved as above. But as merchants carried on business privately and some Brokers whose ready goods were held up tried to do business this morning the Brokers' Association met again to-day and allowed members to resume work in the afternoon. But in order to voice the grievances of brokers the Brokers' Association will suspend business two hours daily by closing market two hours earlier than usual till their grievances are redressed.

SHIKARPUR RESENTS HOUSE TAXES

(From A Correspondent)

Shikarpur (Sind) June 8

A mass meeting Hindu and Mahomedan citizens was held yesterday, Seth Chainarai presiding. Messrs. Tarasingh Rughumal and Tulsidas Dandoomal. Gajra explained fully citizens' demands and condemned the high handedness of the Municipal administration in levying house and drainage taxes.



Hops & Malt in body-building proportions. Vitamins adds stamina.

Available in Green as well as White Bottles of 27 oz. capacity.

'BOGUS' MUSLIM LEAGUERS

Not Authorised To Appear Before Joint Committee, Says President

SIMLA, June 3.

Mian Abdul Aziz, President, All-India Muslim League, informs the Associated Press that he has sent the following telegram to the Reforms Commissioner to the Government of India:—

"I understand that Government has been approached by unauthorised bogus individuals claiming to represent the All-India Muslim League for sending them as witnesses before the Parliamentary Committee. As president of the League, I may inform you that no one has been authorised on behalf of the League to appear as a witness nor has anyone except the President authority to communicate to the Government in this connection.

VACANT SECRETARYSHIP.

The League's Secretaryship is vacant, and Mirza Mohammad said to have been suspended is not and has never been secretary. Government by accepting the false claims of these people will be wasting public money and laying itself open to the charge of sending bogus witnesses at public expense.

All communications regarding witnesses unless emanating from me, official president, must be treated as unauthorised."—A. P.

NEW DELHI, June 8.

The Municipal Committee to-day passed a resolution to restore the cut of ten per cent in the salaries of their employees enforced from 1st Jan. this year and to refund all recoveries thus made.—A.P.

Simla, June 8.—The Assembly Department was closed this afternoon as a mark of respect for the late Mr. C. H. F. Pereira, Assistant Secretary, Legislative, Department.—A.P.

COLD STORAGE OF MANGOES

Experiments To Be Made At Poona

It is uunderstood that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a scheme to test the effects of various degrees of temperature on the storage of selected mangoes for export to Europe. These experiments will be conducted at Poona. Besides Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa are also expected to participate in the scheme.

The cold storage chambers to be constructed at Poona cannot be got ready this year, and the scheme will therefore be taken up next year. Several varieties of Madras mangoes, including Imam Pasanth, Jehangir, Banganapalli and Peter, are to be tested there.

The vitamin contents of these mangoes are also to be tested at the Coimbatore Agricultural College Research Institute. The fact that vitamin "C" is largely present in Alphonso mango of Bombay has given a great fillip to the export of that variety to foreign countries. If the tests show similar quantities of vitamin in the Madras mangoes, it will be a great factor in inducing the authorities to export them to Europe.

STATES' DELEGATES UNANIMOUS

LONDON, June 8.

Large amount of unanimity among the States' delegates as well as among British Indians was emphasised by Sir Manubhai Mehta in a statement to Reuter.

Sir Manubhai said, this unanimity showed that in their opinion any appreciable modification of the White Paper proposals would prejudicially affect the situation in India. He added:

"We realise that much is bound to depend on the issue of the Conservative Association meeting on 28th June."—Reuters's Special

JUTE SHARES OPEN STEADY

Coals Unchanged With Little Business

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Jute shares opened steady but eased off as the Session progressed and limited turnover resulted. Coals were unchanged with little business passing. In Teas the undertone continued firm and moderate business passed through. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 80/9/6; 3 1/2 per cent New Loan 1947/50 91/11; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 94/2

Banks: Allahabad pref 112 ex div small lot; Central Bank 22 odd lot.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat Light 49 small lots.

Cottons: Nagpore ordy 23; Nagpore pref 121; Dunbar ordy 126/8; Kesoram pref 107/8

Coals: Amalgamated coalfields 12/12 small lots; Burra Bhamo 3/11; New Beerbhoom 9; Raneegunge 22/9 ex div; Seebpore 16 premium.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 9/12; Albion ordy 277/8; Anglo India ordy 367; Bally 161 small lot; Barnagore 148; Birla ordy 10/14; Caledonian 533 small lot; Champdany 136; Craig pref 47; Dalta 408/9 small lots; Fort William 280 small lot; Gourepore 364/8 small lot; Howrah 52/10; Hukumchand 18/6; India 239/8; Kamarhatty 500; Kelvin 565 small lots; Lansdowne 153 small lot; Lothian 308 small lots; National 24/8 small lot; Nuddea 23/4; Orient 252/8; Standard 360 small lot; Union 422/8 small lot; Bengal Chemical pref 14/6; Benares electric 12/4 small lot; Bengal Telephone ordy 15/10; United Provinces electric 116; Indian Standard wagon ordy 48/8 small lot; Howrah 10/4; India General Navigation ordy 98; Port Shipping 12/6.

Sugar Shares: Balrampur 12/8 small lot; Cawnpore 37/4 small lots; New Savan 17/4; Ryam 48/8; Samastipur 18.

Tea Shares: Almuckie 46/8; Betjan 22/4 ex div; Bhatkawa 39; Dishnauth 21/4; Dufflaghur 12/4; Grob "A" 13/4; Huldibari 21/4; North Western Cachar 240 cum div; Rajabhat 30/6; Singall 106; Teleijan 11/4; Tukvar 23/8.

Debentures: 6 1/2 cent 1931/61 Great Eastern Hotel Debentures (free of income tax) 113.—A. P.

SIR W. M. FLETCHER DEAD

Famous Cambridge Physiologist

The death has occurred of Sir Walter Morley Fletcher.—Reuter.

Sir Walter Morley Fletcher, K. B. E. D. Sc. M D (Camb) etc and Secretary of Medical Research Council, was born in Liverpool on July 21, 1873.

For a period of 14 years from 1900-1914, he was Lecturer in Natural Sciences at Trinity College Combridge, and later a member of the Air Force Medical Advisory Committee.

He has published several scientific papers in the Journal of Phygiology.

FAR EASTERN SECURITIES IN DEMAND

LONDON, June 7.

The London Stock Exchange apart from a few instances remained very quiet. Far Eastern Securities were again strong.

Kaffirs after strengthening closed decidedly weaker on the news from Cape Town, that the Minister for Mines had announced that the goldmining taxation proposals would be maintained.

In metals after early reaction an upward movement was resumed especially in tin and moderate business in most other commodities.

Wall Street was very active, but profit-taking quickly appeared on advances.—Reuter.

The London County Council's public assistance estimates for 1933-34 total £3,027,890 an increase of £109,000 on the 1932-33 estimates.

The Parasar Temple at Kujang, in Cuttack District, was opened to the Harijans on the day Gandhiji broke his fast.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Royal Commission Suggests Annual Award Of Gold Medal

SIMLA, June 7.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India has suggested that a valuable stimulus to Agricultural development in India will be given if Government of India were to award an annual prize for the most striking agricultural improvement of the year.

The Imperial Council af Agricultural Research has had the matter under consideration, and after ascertaining the views of provincial Governments, and the constituent Indian states, the Council has now decided to award each year one gold medal, and two or three silver medals, for improvements of distinct merit in the science and art of agriculture, and animal husbandry of all India importance.

The programme for the award of prizes for the next five years has been divided into the following five groups and medals, enumerated above will be awarded for one of the groups every year beginning from 1934.

1. Veterinary scientific instruments and appliances.
2. Dairying and care of animals.
3. Field implements and appliances.
4. Machinery for preparing crops for the market for food or for storage.
5. Water lifts.

The following procedure will govern the submission of entries. Entries may be submitted in the first instance to the Provincial agricultural research committees, which will forward to the council those which they consider most suitable and also a description of the rejected entries.

All entries for the first group of award should reach the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research through the proper channel by December 1, 1933.

Necessary forms and conditions of prizes can be obtained from the Secretary Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla.—A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

The twenty-second Report on the working of the above Bank for the year ending 31st March 1933 shows a net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 27,491 brought forward, amounting to Rs. 92,846.

The Directors propose—To pay a dividend on the fully paid up shares for the year at the rate of 4 per cent per annum which will absorb Rs. 51,876; to carry to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts (which will now amount to Rs. 2,00,000) Rs. 25,000 and to carry forward to the next account Rs. 15,970-2-8.

The Report states further:—"In common with other banks in Bombay, it was the experience of this Bank, during the year, to receive a larger volume of deposits—notwithstanding frequent reductions in the rates of interest offered—than it could profitably employ in its ordinary business of advances by way of loans and cash credits. There is an increase of 33 lakhs in fixed deposits and of 28 lakhs in current and savings accounts. There is, unfortunately, no corresponding increase in the amount lent by way of loans and cash credits; on the other hand, the aggregate figure of such advances declined by over six lakhs. It is a pity that in spite of large funds being available and in spite of the confidence shown in the Bank by the public, it is not possible to invest increased amounts in financing agriculture, which is the main purpose for which the co-operative movement was started, and that the surplus amounts have had to be invested in Government securities and short-dated deposits with approved banks, the return on which leaves very little margin for profit.

"The Board very much regret that for the first time in the history of the Bank dividend has had to be reduced to 4 per cent. It is true that the agricultural industry has been passing through a time of unparalleled depression and that the co-operative banks, unlike other banks, are not the sole authority especially in the matter of recoveries where Government agency has necessarily to be used. The Board are, however, contrained to say that the difficulties, great as they are, have been aggravated by the lack of prompt action to check contumacy by the use of powers Government are bound to exercise under the Act and which they alone are in a position to exercise.

Madras, June 8.—Mr. M. K. Acharya left for Bombay tonight 'en route' to England to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.—A.P.

The Airmail which left Karachi on May 31 was delivered in London on June 7.

FIGHT AGAINST AWARD

Pt. Nanak Chand To Attempt Modification

LAHORE, June 8.

"That the Communal Award was still open to modification in the Joint Parliamentary Committee and that efforts to obtain justice for the Hindu case before the Bar of Parliament might not be unfruitful," was the opinion expressed by Pandit Nanak Chand in an interview with the Associated Press on the eve of his departure for England this evening as a witness on behalf of the Punjab Hindus.

Pandit Nanak Chand said that he would deal with the same matters as he had agitated at the Third Round Table Conference and that he would concentrate his attention on exposing the injustice of the Communal Award and on improving the Franchise proposals.

He would inform the Committee that the Constitution based on Communal Award was not likely to bring peace and happiness in the Punjab.

ROUND TABLE ATTITUDE.

Asked whether he was likely to adopt the same attitude, which, he is reported to have adopted at the Third Round Table Conference, Pandit Nanak Chand said that his position was then misunderstood, because what he said was, that left to themselves, the Hindus would prefer status quo to the so-called reforms based on injustice and indifferential treatment, but that the Hindus know that those reforms were coming inspite of their protest.

He believed that the Hindu representatives, who were going under the leadership of Dr. Moonje as also the Bengal witnesses would hold consultations on board the ship and that he would give all possible support to his Hindu colleagues.

Attempt will also be made to hold consultations with Muslim representatives such as Dr. Shujauddin, the All-India Muslim Conference's representative.—A.P.

ANOTHER SUGAR MILL ENTERPRISE

The prospectus of the Ratna Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. of Jaunpur, shows that this venture promises as well as any other of such companies formed recently and offering just as good, if not better, opportunity for investment.

The large profits that Sugar Companies in India have made under the Protective Tariff cannot be maintained in future years as the industry continues to grow and develop but allowing for this, for some years to come substantial profits should be made by well-conducted enterprises.

The Managing Agents of the new company, Messrs. Kashi Prasad and Co., claim to have had considerable practical experience of the sugar industry, and an ounce of practice being worth a pound of theory, this should prove of value to the Ratna Sugar Mills. A point for investor's consideration is the very moderate commission which the Managing Agents are to be allotted.

13 CYCLES DESTROYED

Wooden Shed Gutted In Council House Compound

NEW DELHI, June 8.

The wooden shed in the compound of the Council House for parking cycles caught fire this afternoon.

Immediately on noticing fire a Chaukeedar pulled out all cycles except thirteen which were completely destroyed.

The structure was reduced to ashes in such a short time that no necessity was felt of sending for the fire brigade.—A.P.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN SIND

Sequel To Construction Of Mosque Over Temple.

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, June 8.

How a purely local controversy between the Muslim and Hindu population of the village of Jhimpir, over the construction of a mosque by the local Jamiat of Muslims, in the land set apart for the use of the ancient Shiva Temple, outside Jhimpir, has been magnified into a big communal issue, is dealt with in a communique, issued by the Commissioner of Sind.

The communique says that neither Hindus nor Mohammedans are either the owners or even the occupants of the land whereon the Masjid has been built. The Collector took action against encroachment upon the Government land and the Collector's action has confused with bickerings between the Jhimpir Hindu-Moslem population.

When an amicable settlement was in sight some idols from near the Shiva Temple were stolen, followed by the death of a M... Jumo, caretaker of both the temple and the tomb, known as Hussein Shah, nearby again inflaming communal passions.

The Police are now investigating into the theft of idols and Jumo's death. The Commissioner hopes that responsible leaders of both the communities will do all to discourage wild conjectures obscuring truth and arousing ill-feeling.

"I knew my husband had money" said a wife in Tottenham Police Court yesterday "because he locked his trousers in the ward robe that might."

NO CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY

Sir L. Stuart Wants To Save India From Agitators

LONDON, June 8.

The adoption of a policy of greater prudence and caution with reference to Indian Reforms was advocated by Sir Louis Stuart at a meeting at Tunbridge Wells.

He urged that there should be no question of considering responsibility at the Centre, until events proved that self-government in provinces was a practicable and justifiable policy.

It was desired to give India greater opportunity to administer its own affairs, but the extension of complete self-government would certainly be harmful to a large number of Indians who are unable to protect themselves against oppressors, whether in the form of political agitators or an alien foe.—Reuter.

GONDAL STATE MINISTER TO VISIT MAHUVA

MAHUVA, June 8.

Arrangements are being made at Mahuva for extending a warm welcome to Mr. Chandulal B. Patel, Minister of Education, Gondal State, who is due to arrive on Saturday evening with Mr. Virendrarai C. Mehta, Chief Engineer of the State. The object of the visit is to investigate the antiquities surrounding the shrine of the Goddess Bhawani whence Princess Rukmani of Kundanpur was kidnapped at her request by Lord Krishna who eventually married her at a place near Madhavpur in the State of Porbandar.—A.P.

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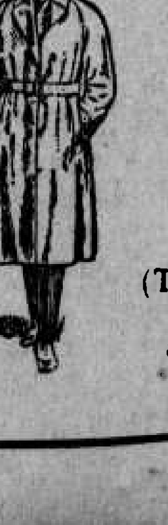

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"BOMBAY'S PORTENT"

Municipal Embargo On Empire Goods Rouses Fury Of Tory "Die-Hards"

Under the caption "Bombay's Portent," the "Daily Mail" of London wrote editorially as follows in its issue of 25th ultimo:—

Yesterday's world-wide commemoration of Empire Day and its inspiring rites are welcoming signs. They show that our young and old alike are proud of the Empire and eager for a strong and prescient policy to ensure its greatness.

But this should not conceal from the British nation that there are mischief-makers ceaselessly working to dismember it. Already they have have done immense mischief. Southern Ireland has been delivered to the extremists. To-day the fate of India hangs in the balance.

There could be no more striking example of British weakness in such an emergency than the astonishing attitude of our Government to the Bombay Corporation. That municipality requires its contractors, by a special clause in their tenders, to use no article manufactured in the British Empire, except when it cannot be obtained anywhere else.

When asked this week in the House of Commons what measures it was going to take to stop such discrimination, our inert India Office replied that "this clause had been contained in Bombay tenders for ten years," and that "Bombay Corporation is autonomous in such matters."

This is a monstrous state of affairs, and it is the Government's duty to alter it. The British Navy protects India's commerce and coasts, and the Indian Government makes only a derisory contribution to the cost of its all-important services. In return, the greatest trading city of India replies by boycotting British goods and injuring British workers.

ALTRINCHAM'S DUTY

What a light is thrown by this incident on the value of the "safeguards" for British trade which are paraded by our Government in its precious scheme for handing over India to the Congress politicians. If British industry can be thus proscribed when British control still nominally exists what is likely to happen when Congress is supreme?

The public must act, and that energetically. "The Daily Mail" promises them that in this crisis, as in the past, it will do its very utmost to prevent such a catastrophe as the abandonment of India to the Congress politicians. It can already point to the fact that as a result of its efforts. Conservative associations all over the country are waking up and bestirring themselves

Seventy-nine, out of 109 which have declared themselves, have pronounced against scuttle and surrender. If the associations stand firm, the Government will have to withdraw or postpone to the Greek Calends its dangerous scheme. That scheme, let them not forget, means the doom of Lancashire, which is already feeling the effect of the 25 per cent. Indian duty on British cotton goods.

Have the Conservatives of Altrincham considered this grim fact? Their fate is directly or indirectly bound up with British trade in India. It would be interesting to know what assurance they have received from Sir Edward Grigg, whom they have just selected as their candidate. Is he going to say "Yes" to a policy which must bring them ruin?"

"SURRENDER TO CONGRESS.

Elsewhere in the same journal are published the opinions of some of the conservative M.P.'s and other politicians on the subject.

Sir Louis Stuart, of the British Empire Society, describes the embargo as a typical example of the result of the surrender of the Government to the Indian Congress.

"The same kind of thing will happen, and indeed is happening, all over India," he declared. "The Calcutta Corporation tried to introduce a similar embargo some time ago, but the Bengal Government interefered and at the moment certain charges against that corporation are under investigation. The Benares Corporation also has just been superseded for a similar reason.

"So far as the disgraceful embargo of the Bombay Corporation is concerned, representations which have been made in the past have secured no satisfaction, the authorities shielding themselves behind the excuse that the corporation is autonomous."

Sir Edgar Wood, of the Indian and Eastern Association for the Promotion and Protection of Trade and late governor of the Imperial Bank of India, said: "The excuse given for allowing the corporation tto exercise its remarkable powers is that it has a right to spend its money how it pleases, but I am certain that this boycott of British Empire manufacturers is not the wish of the general public.

"I think it is scandalous," declared Sir William Davison, Conservative M.P. for South Kensington. "Not only does the Bombay Corporation not give any preference to British manufacturers, but it expressly lays down that contracts must go outside the Empire.

"What will be the ecect if the White Paper proposals go through?

"It shows how futile is the 'basic assumption' postulated in the White Paper that in future under the proposed reforms India and Great Britain will be partners in a common enterprise."

'PHONE GIRLS' "NO" TO NIGHT DUTY

Only 17 Out Of 6000 Volunteer For Work

Vigorous criticisms of the British Post Office proposal to extend the hours of girl operators in London Telephone Exchanges to 11 p.m. were made at the Post Office Workers' Union Conference at Douglas, Isle of Man in mall week.

The report states that the union had made strong objection to the proposed extension of hours, but the Postmaster-General replied that he had decided to accept in principle the Bridgeman Committee's recommendations in favour of the employment of women operators between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m., and the liability to attend until 11 p.m would be made one of conditions of service for future entrants.

The existing staff would be given an opportunity of volunteering for late duty.

The executive reported that they had registered a formal protest.

ONLY 17 VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Wilkes (Metropolitan) commended the solidarity of the women operators against this late duty.

Out of 6,000 telephonists in London, he said, only 17 had volunteered for late work.

Miss Peate (Preston) said that she regarded the few who had volunteered as "Judases." The action of the Department was scandalous

Mr. W. Penn (London) argued that sooner or later men would be displaced altogether in the Post Office.

OFFICIAL VIEW REJECTED.

Mr. J. Wallace, of the Executive, said that it was sheer nonsense for any woman operator in these days to say that she objected on principle to being out and to going home after 8 p.m. (Cries of dissent.)

By an overwhelming majority the conference referred back the section of the secretary's report dealing with the question of later duty

In another discussion, Miss Jowett (Leeds) said that the position in exchanges from the operator's point of view was now 50 times worse than it used to be, and the girls were up to the limit of their output.

Mr Smith (Newcastle) said that the women operators were working so hard and wearily that when they had finished their eight hours' duty they were fit for nothing.

WOMEN PREACHERS MUST BE OVER 25

The Archbishop of Canterbury has brought his own diocese into line with others by approving regulations for the special recognition of women's work. These new conditions will permit women, not under the age of 25 and possessing special qualifications, to receive the Archbishop's licence to speak in churches at other times than the regular services.

Dr. Lang explains in his "Diocesan Gazette" that the object of the regulations "is to regularise the work, to give authority and recognition to those engaged in it, and to bring its methods into line with other dioceses which have been foremost in giving it a rightful place in church order."

Where a woman attains the standard for the Archbishop's licence a guarantee will be offered for an adequate stipend for her services.

A woman worker, with the Archbishop's licence to preach, will not be permitted to administer. Holy Communion nor conduct any of those services belonging particularly to the clergy.

There are now 248 deaconesses in the Church of England

WOMEN UNDER HITLERISM

International Women's Associations Protest Against Discriminatory Treatment

The Six-Point Group has sent to the foreign Press correspondents still in Germany a letter, in which they say:

"We have heard that under the Hitler regime a very definite attempt has been and is being made to deprive women of their right to earn, that large numbers of women have been turned out of their posts—not because they are Jews or Socialists but because they are women.—and the whole Nazi philosophy as voiced by Hitler and his Ministers is an attack not only on the women of Germany but on all women.

"It is stated that Hitler has said. 'In the education of women emphasis must be laid primarily on physical development. Only afterwards must consideration be given to the spiritual values and lastly to mental development. Motherhood is undeniably the aim of feminine education'; while Herr Goebbels (Minister of National Enlightenment and Propaganda) is quoted as saying: 'The woman's task is to be beautiful and bring children into the world...... The bird female decorates herself for the male and hatches the eggs for him. In return the male looks after the food or else he stands on guard and scares the enemy away' and Captain Goring, 'Woman—her place is in the home, her duty the recreation of the tired warrior.'

"In the efforts which the Press are making to rouse the world to a realisation of the discriminatory treatment of some sections of the community, we beg on behalf of the women that you will as well call attention to their plight.'

The letter is signed by representatives of the following organisations:—

Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries.
Association of Head Mistresses.
British Commonwealth League.
The London Committee of the National Woman's Party.
National Association of Women Civil Servants.
National Council for Equal Citizenship.
National Union of Women Teachers.
Open Door Council.
Six-Point Group.
Society for the Ministry of Women (Interdenominational).
Suffragette Fellowship.
Women's Freedom League.
Women's Guild of Empire.
Women's International League.

NO REVERSAL OF POLICY

"Times" Warns Churchill Group

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 8.

In a leader regarding the controversy between Conservatives in regard to the Indian policy, the "Times" points out that though the Conservative Party might seriously, perhaps irrevocably be weakened by an ill-judged step, there could be no such serious or lasting consequences for India. Whatever the meeting of the Conservative Central Council on the 28th June may decide, it is quite certain that there can be no permanent reversal of broad lines of policy of the White Paper.

As far as India is concerned, the only change that could result would be what critics least desire, namely the extension of self-government to India without its safeguards, and after a brief period of disappointment and uncertainty which would make it incomparably more dangerous.

The "Times" expresses the opinion that the immediate objective of the Churchill Group is merely to sway the party so that the National Government might hesitate in its programme. It points out even that would be disastrous and would mean paralysis of India.

The paper concludes emphassing that no doubt must be allowed to remain that safeguarding powers will be watertight and are intended for use resolutely in case of need, but there can be only one answer on the broad question before the country, namely whether to go forward with determination and courage or refuse altogeteher to face difficulties of the stupendous Imperial problem.—Reuter.

IS SPORT HARMFUL TO WOMEN ?

Doctors To Carry Out Six Tests

Tests to discover the physical mental and psychological effects of athletics upon women and girls are to be carried out shortly with the help of 50 members of the British Women's Amateur Athletic Association.

Mrs. Muriel Cornell, hon. secretary of the Association told the "News-Chronicle" that volunteers would be asked for from the clubs.

Hurdlers;
Sprinters;
Long-distance runners;
Weight-putters;
Javelin-hurlers.

"Six doctors, including psychologists and pathologists, some of them eminent authorities, will be present at each experiment, and will examine the girls before and after the tests

"The idea," she said, "arose from a suggestion of our committee that the effects of long-distance running on women should be gone into, and it was decided to settle the point in relation to all forms of athletics

We do not believe that athletics are harmful in any sense, but wish to have proof that they are not.

"The girls will be divided into groups and their progress will be noted over periods of weeks. After each test they will be examined for blood pressure, nervous energy, psychological reaction and muscular fatigue"

Sir Denison and Lady Ross gave at home on June 8 in order to introduce to London, Swami Bhakti Hridoybon, who arrived from Calcutta to explain to the British public the principles of Gaudiyavaishnava.

Truth Not In Official Communique

Victim Of Calcutta Lathi Charge Exposes Distortion Of Facts In Govt. Statement

Pandit Binodnand Jha, who was a delegate to the Calcutta Congress has issued the following statement:

The Government 'communique' on the statement of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya regarding the Calcutta Congress has come to me as a surprise. As a Congressman and a delegate to the aforesaid Congress I have got no grievance against the Government for the steps they took to deal with the Congress session. As a matter of fact, we attended the Congress with the full knowledge that it was banned and we were prepared for worse treatment than what was meted out to us. But we cannot understand the motive of the Government 'communique' which is so characteristic for its lack of straightforwardness and effort at suppression of truth.

It is a known fact that most of the delegates who suffered injuries were released after the sunset of the 4th April and now the Government wants to make capital out of the fact that the Council which concluded its session by the afternoon of 4th did not take notice of those incidents, which, as I have stated, the Council members could not know in detail even if they had desired to do so.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

As regards inadequate publication of report sin newspapers everybody knows that before the publication of the Government Communique even the details of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's statement could not be published for reasons which are well-known to the Government. This fact for the existence of which the authors of the communique ought to be ashamed has been used by them as a mask to conceal the realities.

But truth muust be out at last. I had the good luck of sharing the "lathi" charges and other humiliations which befell our brother delegates during the Congress session at Calcutta and I have got no doubt that each of the charges can be proved to the hilt, if only the Government will muster up courage to face public enquiry.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika".

"SELF-RESPECT" LEADER PREFERS JAIL

On June 2 it was reported that a warrant had been issued by the civil court against Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, the leader of the Self-Respect movement, in execution of a decree for a sum of nearly Rs. 1,000 being the cost of paper said to have been purchased from a firm in Madras. It was said that the paper was bought by Mr. Ramaswamy Naicker for the Dravidan, a Tamil newspaper in Madras, of which he was Manager for some time.

Mr. Ramaswamy Naicker was produce in the Erode Court on June 5 and when questioned by the District Munsif said that he was prepared to og to jail. He will be taken to Vellore jail.

Encouraging increase in employment during May combined with a substantial fall in unemployment was recorded by the Ministry of Labour. More people now are at work in Britain than at any time for over two years.—B. O. W.

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☞ It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

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India's Textile Industry

English Lady Social Worker Finds Housing Conditions Deplorable

At a meeting of the Bolton branch of the Institute of Labour, Management, Miss Cashmore, Warden of the Manchester University Settlement, gave an account of some of her experiences during a recent visit to India. "The Labour Management", reporting her lecture writes as follows:—

During the eight weeks which Miss Cashmore spent in India she set herslf to solve the problem of how far modern India had become imbued with the ideas of Western civilisation. With that end in view, she had tried as far as possible to study Indian rather than English work and industries, and had usually stayed with natives or with missionaries in close touch with native life.

VILLAGE SCENES.

India is essentially a country of contrasts and contradictions, and it is unsafe to dogmatise on any point, for conditions which prevail in one district may be entirely reversed in another. The heart of India lies in the villages rather than the towns which are not, in the main, representative of the real life of the people. The villages consist of little groups of mud huts scattered over waste country, the inhabitants struggling to make a meagre living from the land. The people are illiterate, desperately poor, but often very attractive and courteous. But, although uneducated, they are serious, very shrewd, and often very well informed on their own agricultural matters.

Miss Cashmore described a most interesting Sunday when she went out to a remote village in the Deccan with a doctor and an Indian official. On reaching the village they found assembled there scores of peasants, many of whom had tramped long distances across country to be present. For eighteen months this official had been holding a class each Sunday on modern methods of industrial co-operation. The class lasted for an hour and a half and was followed by an animated discussion. When it was over the doctor attended to the needs of any sick people who applied to him. At this village they visited the quarters of the untouchables, a group of huts at a distance of about a mile from the others, where a significant incident occurred. The official, to illustrate the new spirit that is coming over India, touched one of the men, saying. "You see, they are not untouchable now!" The untouchable, however, told Miss Cashmore privately that this was by no means a general attitude and that they were still regarded as outcastes to a very great extent.

In some of the villages which she visited Miss Cashmore was invited to enter the huts, single-room dwellings, many of which were exquisitely clean and decorated with shining brass pots, the pride of the family. Others, especially in the quarters of the untouchables, were less attractive. Everywhere they were received with the utmost courtesy and simple hospitality.

DRIVEN TO CITIES.

It is from these isolated villages, with their simple ways of life, that the workers are driven, through lack of food, to seek work in the city factories. They tramp immense distances to the towns, hoping to make enough money to enable them to send for their families to join them. Many of them have never seen machinery in their lives, know nothing of wage rates, are ignorant of the language and of the ways of town life, and readily fall victims to the ever-watchful money-lender. In most of the towns the housing accommodation is hopelessly inadequate, and hundreds are driven to sleeping out on the roads or in tenement dwellings which are incredibly dirty, unhealthy and over-crowded. The labour turnover is often very large, as the operatives like to get back to their homes for the harvest, and this is encouraged by some employers, who find that it helps to keep up the physique of the the workers. In the big towns some of the employers know nothing of their operatives and seem to turn them off without a qualm when they are sick.

CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

There is, however a brighter side to the picture. Miss Cashmore described two native-owned textile mills, where the conditions compared very favourably with those obtaining in Lancashire. Her guides frankly admitted that these mills were picked out for her to visit, as being the best. They could not be regarded as typical. In one of the mills which she visited in Bombay there were 1.800 looms, all British made, and no weavers ran more than two. The mill was remarkable for the sense of light and air and general cleanliness, broad, well-swept passages with the sun and air sweeping through. The floor was rough and uneven, and the fencing left a good deal to be desired. Work was carried on for ten hours a day with one hour off for meals, six days in the week. No small children were to be seen at work.

The manager saw personally all operatives who were taken on, and every effort was made to prevent the exaction of bribes by the jobbers, who exercise such a malignant influence in most Indian mills. Accidents were said to be almost unknown, one in two or three months being the usual rate, though this probably referred to serious accidents, such as would be notifiable. The management has provided 150 single-room dwellings for the operatives. These are arranged in blocks of six or eight on each side of a passage, about four feet wide, open at both ends, so that air blows through. One of these, which Miss Cashmore visited, contained a bed and a concrete stove in which a pot was cooking. It was very clean and tidy, and the mother was very welcoming.

AT NAGPUR.

At the Empress Mill at Nagpur, which was run by eectricity, she was much impressed with the cleanliness and airiness of the rooms, cool air being driven into them from below. Here, also, the management has tackled the housing question in earnest, and has built a model village in which the houses contain both living and sleeping rooms. Each has its own tiny garden, and there are open spaces at intervals for playgrounds for the children. These houses may be bought by tenants on the instalment plan. There is a mill school, used as a primary school with about 200 pupils by day, and as a night school for mill workers in the evening. There is also a flourishing troop of Boy Scouts. The health of the workers is supervised by a doctor and two nurses, and there is a free dispensary and a creche for 150 babies, in charge of two Sisters of Mercy. Pregnant women leave work one month before confinement is expected, and are given two months' pay. The mill is 25 years old and employs about 2,000 people. The Welfare Worker is an Indian Christian.

CONDITIONS IN AHMEDABAD.

At Ahmedabad, another textile centre of India, there are no less than nine mill managers who are natives of Manchester. There are about 70,000 operatives, 30,000 of whom are members of trade unions. Relations between employers and operatives are most cordial, disputes being nearly always settled by arbitration. The unemployment problem is practically non-existent at Ahmedabad, but the same wretched housing conditions prevail there as in the rest of India.

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U. S. And Japan To Boost Silk

American Association Urges Mutual Action To Fight Competition Of Rayon Textiles

The United States and Japan should cooperate in a positive manner in a campaign for boosting silk in the face of the fierce competition of rayon textiles, which is now encroaching over the silk markets in the world. It is urged by the Silk Association of America in its letter of suggestions, addressed to Mr. Kumakichi Nakashima Minister of Commerce and Industry and President Makino of the Japan Raw Silk Association, says the "Japan Times.'

The letter was brought Japan by Chief of Raw Silk Section Hara of the Department of Commerce and Industry, who returned to this country recently after an entensive inspection tour in the United States.

After emphasizing the urgent necessity for an effective campaign to boost silk, the letter set forth the following important propositions:

SIX PROPOSITIONS.

1. A joint committee should be appointed from among the silk traders in the United States and Japan to organize subsequently a powerful institution for promotion of silk consumption.

2. Japan is to disburse a fund of about Y1,000.000 to cover a part of expenses required for the silk boosting campaign in the United States.

3. To establish a research institution for study of development of new uses of silk and for improvement of silk weaving processes.

4. To advertise aggressively in newspapers and magazines in the United States.

5. To estabilsh educational institutions at various important points in the United States in order to train silk piece good sales men so that they will have sufficient knowledge to explain superior quality of natural silk against artificial silk.

6. To establish at various points in the United States silk museums to display silk products and have the general public acquainted with the silk reeling processes.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

The letter from the Silk Association of America has been received with considerable enthussiasm by Minister of Commerce, an Industry as well as officials of the Japan Raw Silk Association. It is understood that the association will call a council meeting during May to consider the proposal made by the American silk manufacturers and that which was received some time ago from silk textile interests in France.

While it is anticipated that many difficulties will be encountered before raising the campaign fund which reaches a million yen, the Japanese silk men are fully agreed with the contention set forth in the proposals of both American and French interests, according to indications. Some of the silk men in Yokohama suggest that it would be feasible to make a certain amount of levy on each export shipment of raw silk in order to raise the fund. Others, however, argue that it would be very difficult to raise such a large amount among the silk traders alone in view of the deprsssed business condition prevailing at present. Still others are advancing a view that the Government should disburse a part of the fund required for the campaign. It is also suggested that the Government offer the raw silk now in its possession to be used in the boosting campaign.

"CHROMADOR"

50 P. C. Higher Strength Is Claimed For New Building Steel

The manufacture, by Dorman, Long and Company, Limited, Middlesbrough, some ten years ago, of 27,000 tons of special silicon steel for use in the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, furnished an outstanding example of large-scale production of a high-tensile structural steel in Great Britain. During the years which followed this achievement, the firm has been investigating the possibilities of producing a high-quality structural steel which could be sold at a price only slightly above that of the usual quality, and, as the result of investigations carried out in its own research department, a new product has been evolved.

This material is to be known as Chromador; it is a structural steel which is claimed to possess a strength 50 per cent greater than that of the usual quality, and "Engineering" (London) understands, will be sold at a price only from 15 per cent to 25 per cent above that of mild steel. Messrs. Dorman, Long state that the product is a chromium-copper steel having an ultimate tensile strength of from 37 tons to 43 tons per square inch, instead of the 28 tons to 33 tons per square inch of the normal British Standard Grade "A" quality. Moreover, it has an elongation of 17 per cent in 8 in. and a guaranteed minimum yield point of 33 tons per square inch.

World Steel Output

Seriously Declines Everywhere Except In Japan And Russia

The world output of iron and steel for the year of 1932 decreased generally. A report published by the Yawata Iron Works (Japan) states that the total production of steel ingots reached approximately 49,949,000 tons, representing a severe fall of nearly 40 percent or 19,869,000 tons in comparision with the previous year. The report further says that the output of pig iron totalled 38,813,000 tons, a heavy decline of 17,376,000 tons or over 44 per cent against the year before. Despite the fact that the production in the leading countries simultaneously decreased, increases were made by Russia and Japan. The figures for the production of steel and pig iron in the world are tabulated below:—

STEEL INGOTS

(In 1,000 tons)	1932	Change in a year
The United States	13	*12290
Great Britain	5324	*61
France	5563	*24413
Belgium	2789	*371
Germany	5746	*2768
Russia	5589	509
Japan	2391	508
Total	49449	*19869
PIG IRON		
The United States	8941	*9736
Great Britain	3657	*153
France	5522	*2840
Belgium	2764	*502
Germany	3861	*2286
Russia	5589	814
Japan	1542	118
Total	38813	*17376

Note—(*) Decline.

JAPAN AT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Delegates Will Oppose Formation Of British Empire Bloc And Urge Abolition Of Discriminiatory Tariffs

Several important recommendations to the Japanese delegation to the international economic conversations in Washington were decided upon by leading financiers and industrialists in Osaka at their meeting held at the Osaka chamber of commerce and industry under the auspices of Messrs. Kasutaro Inahata, Norihiko Yashiro and Fusajiro Abe, to discuss what attitude the Japanese representatives should assume at the conference, says "The Japan Times." The recommendations include:

1. It is hoped that the Japanese Delegation will insist at the conference on the adoption of practical measures regarding the question covering the relative value of the yen and the dollar.

2. It is hoped that the Japanese Delegation will propose at the conversations a plan for "tariff holidays."

3. The delegation should propose a plan for general reduction by all countries of their import duties.

4. The delegation should oppose the formation of the economic bloc of the British Empire, and should urge the abrogation of all discriminatory tariff rates which are now in force in the British Empire.

BOYCOTT.

5. Restriction of illegal boycott methods.

6. Simplification of the additional tariff laws existing at present in various countries.

7. The delegation should explain fully the prevailingg industrial conditions in Japan to verify the fact that Japanese commodities have not been dumped in foreign countries in any way, and should deny justification of the anti-dumping laws adopted by various countries against Japanese products.

8. Should the delegation proceed to London to attend the coming World Economic and Finance Conference, the interests of this country should be effectively represented in regard not only to foreign exchange and currency problems, but also to industrial and tariff policies. In this connection it is advisable that the delegation should be accompanied by representatives chosen from among leading industrialists of Osaka.

RADIOLOGY IN ENGINEERING

Detecting Flaws In Materials And Structures

Notable advances have recently been made in the applications of radiology for the detection of internal flaws in materials and structures. The inspection of castings, forgings, welds, and assembled parts by mens of X-ray photographs has been practised for some years, and a later development of radiology, in which radium is used instead of X-rays was described in a paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers recently by Dr. V. E Pullin, of the Research Department of Woolwich Arsenal.

The two methods present some interesting contrasts, and each has its own field of particular advantage For structures up to 3in. in thickness X-rays are unquestionably superior, but for thicker parts raium has the advantage Moreover, the techique with radium is simpler, and it can be used in situations whch would be inaccessible to X-ray apparatus. A chracteristic of X-rays which demands particular care in order to obtain clear radiographs is the "scattering" of the rays, and this is more pronounced when thicker parts are examined. Elaborate screening is necessary to cut off the scattered rays and prevent them fogging the picture. Moreover, the X-ray method presents difficulties when objects of irregular form have to be inspected, on account of the varying thickness exposed to the rays.

It is in such cases that radium can be employed advantageously No screening is necessary; all that has to be done is to place the radium at a definite distance from the specimen, behind which is arranged the photographic plate or film, and to expose for a calculated time.

Radium and its products emit three types of rays, known as alpha, beta, and gamma rays. It is the gamma rays whch have useful radiographic value, for they are much shorter in wave-length than X-rays, and consequently have higher penetrating power. The gamma radiation may be obtained from radium emanation, the form in which radium is usually used theurapeutically, or it may be obtained from radium salts. The second method is the more convenient for engineering purposes on account of the short life of the emanation, and the trouble of preparing and sealing it. The alpha and beta rays emitted are injurious to health and are stopped by enclosing the glass tube containing the radium salt in a thin steel capsule. The gamma rays can pass through this steel envelope, and as they also are injurious to health great care must be taken in the transport, storage, and use of the capsule.

SAFETY FOR OPERATORS.

The capsule is placed in a lead camera with walls 1-1/2in. thick this ensures safety for the operator provided he does not approach nearer than one metre. When the apparatus and specimen are in position the exposure is made by removing a lead plug. The radium capsule is taken from the safe to the camera in a special lead case carried by means of a long webbing carrier. It is never touched by hand, but is lifted by means of long wooden forceps.

The disadvantage of X-rays due to scattering has already been mentioned. Gamma rays also scatter to some extent, but these which are much dtviated, are easily absorbed in the metal of the specimen, so that those which finally emerge have only a narrow angular distribution and indeed assist rather than obscure the photographic effect. It is is for this reason that the trouble some cutting-off of scattered rays by screening is unnecessary X-ray examination is limited to thicknesses (of steel) up to about 4in. by means of radium a forging 8in. thick has been examined successfully.

Interpretation of the marks on the radiographs is assisted by comparison with pictures obtained from blocks of steel with artificial cavities of known position shape, and size. A ralium capsule provided proper precautions are taken, hehaves approximately like a point source. Consequently photographs of the same specimen taken with the radium capsule at different distances from the film show different magnifications of the images of holes, etc., in the specimen. By measuring the images on two photographs taken at different distances, a simple geometrical calculation enables the position of the hole in the specimen to be determined approximately.

The accuracy of this method was tested by forecasting the position in the radiograph of known artificial flaws in a block of steel, and the actual radiograph showed that the forecast was only slightly erroneous. Photographs obtained with radium have much less contrast than those taken with X-rays, and the radium method is, therefore, less successful in detecting small flaws such as fine crack. Its advantage for irregular specimens was shown by a radiograph of a steel part varying from 2in. in thickness. Internal flaws were revealed, but no picture showing these could possibly have been obtained with X-ray apparatus. In another case a casting 2in. thick with a boss 4-1/2in. thick was radiographed by both methods. A crack in the boss was revealed in the radium photograph but not by the X-ray method.

TESTING RAILWAY TYRES.

Flaws were suspected in a fit part of casting connected by a short rib to a cylindrical part. X-rays could only be applied in an oblique direction and did not disclose a crack, which was, however, detected by radium, since the radium capsule could be placed inside the cylinder nearly opposite the rib and thus "view" the part in a more favourable direction. A railway tyre was examined by wrapping the film round the tyre and placing the capsule at the centre so that rays proceeded in all directions. Two cracks were thus disclosed.

While X-rays are preferable for examining welds, since the radium method does not reveal fine cracks radium may be useful for specially thick welds or for welds in inaccessible places. Radiographs are regularly used for the inspection of assembling parts. With radium, photographs can be taken which would only be possible with X-rays at the cost of great trouble in screening to eliminate scattered rays. Inspection by radium should, naturally, be carried out only by an experinced operator, and in such hands it is of very great value for examining heavy engineering structures.—"Manchester Guardian."

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1933

MUSSOLINI'S DRAMATIC INTERVENTION SAVES PACT

Germany Protests, But Accepts It As First Step Towards Peace In Europe

LONDON, June 7.

The official text of the Four Power Pact has been issued, and it closely adheres to the version cabled earlier.

The preamble expresses the signatories' conviction that disquiet throughout the world can only be dissipated by reinforcing their solidarity, so as to strengthen confidence in the peace of Europe.

Under Article 1, the signatories undertake to make every effort to pursue within the framework of the League of Nations a policy for effective co-operation between all the Powers, with a view to the maintenance of peace.

Articles 2, 3 and 6 are substantially the same as cabled earlier. Article 5 provides for ten years' duration, but if no Power has given notice before the end of the eight year, the Pact would remain in force indefinitely, each party then having the right to terminate it by giving two years notice.

The Pact would come into force as soon as all the ratifications are deposited in Rome.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI SAVES SITUATION

ROME, June 8.

The Four Power Pact was initialled at the Palazzo Venezia.

It is learned that German adhesion to the Four Power Pact was still doubtful yesterday morning, but it has been made possible by Signor Mussolini personally telephoning to Herr Hitler in the afternoon.

Signor Mussolini said, "According to the formula adopted by the Four-Powers I reaffirm the desire for success of the Disarmament Conference. The Pact does not signify a supremacy or directory which would its impose will on other States.

From the very beginning Britain had realised the possibilities of the Pact. Italy and Britain, by their position of balance in Europe, had accomplished, according to the Locarno Pact, a special function which now finds new expression in the possibilities of the Four-Power Pact.

France had never been opposed to the Pact, and had furnished an example by collaboration in connection with the Pact, which must be recognised."

GERMAN HOPES UNFULFILLED

BERLIN, June 8.

That the Four Power Pact in no way fulfils our hopes in its present form, is the standpoint of German Official quarters but it envisages a new starting point for the treatment of European political problems.

The Pact contains an article dealing with the revision of the Treaty of Versailles, which is regarded as important, but it is regretted that it is found impossible to reconcile Franco-German viewpoints in regard to equality.

It is declared that the French insistence on their right to veto the German Armament plans is inadmissible, and it is emphasised that the German Declaration of December 5 in regard to armaments equality, and everything Hitler has said in the Reichtag is still valid unreservedly and in no way limited by the Pact.—Reuter.

A. P. F. Chapman, the famous English cricketer who is likely to skipper the M. C. C. team which visits India in October.

NON-DELIVERY OF RACQUETS

Tennis Star's Notice To Post-Master General

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

Alleges Postal Neglect Has Damaged His Reputation

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

Mr. Ahad Hussain, a well-known tennis player, has given notice to the Post Master General, United Province, through his counsel. He intends to file a suit for compensation for damages suffered through the neglect of the postal authorities at Mussoorie for failing to deliver two tennis racequets intended for his matches at Mussoorie Tennis Tournaments, with the result that not having proper racquets, he lost his matches. This loss caused mental worry and pain to Mr. Ahad, and it has done an irreparable damage to his reputation as a tennis player. He claimed Rupees 1,00 as compensation.—A. P.

PUBLISH NAMES OF HUNGER STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, June 8.

In the course of a statement to the Associated Press on the Andaman Prisoners Hunger-strike, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee says:—

"As regards the Government of India's reply to Mr. S. C. Mitra's telegfam relating to the hungerstrike in the Andamans Prison, the Indian public have been unable to understand why it is undesirable to to publish the names of the hungerstriking prisoners.

It would however be of some satisfaction to the relatives of the hungerstrikers, and also to the public if the Government could communicate the fact of fasting to the guardians of the prisoners individually.

This should both be humane and reasonable, and it is hoped that this will not be against the Jail Code or any other rules.

If unfortunately any other hungerstriker, were to die, Government should communicate the fact immediately to the guardian of that prisoner.—A. P.

BAGLA FOR JOINT COMMITTEE

CAWNPORE, June 8.

Mr. Rameshwarprasad Bagla, M. L. A., and Secretary to the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce is leaving Cawnpore on Saturday night "en route" to England. He is sailing by S. S. "Victoria" on June 12. He will attend the Joint Select Committee, watch the deliberations of the World Economic Conference and also discuss with the British politicians certain important commercial matters affecting Indian trade.

During his stay in London, he intends to meet commercial magnates and manufacturers in connection with business condition in India.—A. P.

BALDWIN'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Baldwin, in a letter to Sir Arnold Wilson, the Conservative candidate for Hitchin, says that he hopes that the Joint Select Committee, now investigating the Indian constitutional problem, may succeed in producing a scheme of reform, which would commend itself to the great majority of our supporters.

He adds: "If we exercise calm judgment and show the same rit of unity in tackling this problem, we have done our duty by overcoming other difficulties

I am confident that, we will end by adding another chapter to Britain's long record of successful Colonial and Imperial Government.—Reuter's Special.

Major C. C. B. Morris will be the new chief of the London Fire Brigade. He will be paid £1,400 a year rising to £1,800.

JAPAN'S DIFFICULTY IS BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY

Lancashire Hopes To Recapture Lost Market In Greys, But Fears Japanese Competition In Other Lines

MANCHESTER, June 8.

The announcement that the Government of India is raising the Import Duty on non-British cotton piecegoods has greatly gratified Lancashire.

It is expected that it will help Lancashire to recapture some of its lost trade markets in grey cloths, but the Japanese may turn their attention to bleaching and other styles, in which they do comparatively little business at present.

Opinion is expressed that the 25 per cent. tariff to Lancashire cotton goods is still unnecessarily high so far as protection to Indian Mills is concerned.—Reuter's Special.

DELHI TRADERS DISSATISFIED

NEW DELHI, June 8.

The following telegram has been sent by the Delhi Piecegoods Association to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department:——

"The Committee of the Delhi Piecegoods Merchants' Association views with great concern the latest Government announcement, enhancing the Duty on cotton goods of non-British manufacture.

"This Committee has been impressing on Government the desirability of putting a prohibitive duty on Japanese goods to protect the country's trade from unfair competition. The new duty will not have the desired effect whilst it will put an embargo on all goods of non-British origin.

There is no complaint of unfair competition from other countries. Therefore, the sweeping change is incomprehensive, and more so as the new measure cannot stop Japanese imports to India at uneconomic prices."—A.P.

ARMS RIFT MAY FOREDOOM LONDON CONFERENCE

Britain And America Hope To Persuade France To Yield: Powers Pin Their Hopes On Paris Talks

GENEVA, June 8.

The difficulties on practically every important issue including Security, the definition of aggressors, and Naval and Aerial Disarmament, have again plunged the Disarmament Conference into the doldrums with the result that the Bureau of the Executive Committee have decided to adjourn until June 27.

Meanwhile, Mr. Arthur Henderson is proceeding to London for the week-end to negotiate with the various delegations, in an endeavour to smooth out the difficulties by holding up the Convention.

Meanwhile, the hopes are centred round the talks in Paris tomorrow, between M. Daladier, Mr Norman Davis, Lord Londonderry and Capt. A. Eden, which are aimed at finding some basis of understanding on the main difficulties.—Reuter.

"DO NOT BOTHER ABOUT PLEDGES"

Lord Salisbury Admits That Indians Can Be Governed Without Them

LONDON, June 8.

People who were very rash and over-anxious in dealing with the most difficult subject of India, were saying 'You are pledged to a certain policy in regard to India, said Lord Salisbury, Member of the Select Comittee, in a speech on the eve of the poll meeting in support of Sir Arnold Wilson, Conservative candidate in the Hitchin Bye Election.

Lord Salisbury declared that the phrase was very misleading. Pledges such as these depended on certain conditions, and unless these were fulfilled, they were no pledges at all. These conditions had to do with the readiness of India to receive the representative institutions of responsible Government, and things of that sort.

"Therefore when you have to form an opinion upon the Indian question, do not bother yourselves too much about pledges. You have to consider the subject on its merits." Even if we are pledged it will be absurd, owing to the pledge, to confer upon India something which will be very bad for the people of India, and which will be impossible to work having regard to what is good for the people of India in this respect.—Reuter.

WALTERS OBTAINS 1,000 RUNS FOR SEASON

Worcester Batsman Is First To Achieve Distinction

LONDON, June 7.

Following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches which began to-day:——

M.C.C. vs. KENT (at Lords):—M.C.C. 406 (Jeacocke 94, Hearne 54, Robins 106). Kent 20 for nil.

ESSEX vs. HAMPSHIRE (at Leyton):—Hampshire 337 (Arnold 75, Mead 61). Essex 32 for nil.

WARWICKSHIRE vs. YORKSHIRE (at Birmingham):—Yorkshire 449 for 5 (Sutcliffe 205, Mitchell 52, Leyland 76, Barber 59 not out).

LEICESTERSHIRE vs. SURREY (at Leicester):—Leicester 276 (Armstrong 77, Geary 81, Brown 6 for 63). Surrey 16 for one.

LANCASHIRE vs. SUSSEX (at Manchester):—Lancs 311 (Iddon 53, Eckersley 85, not out). Sussex 6 for nil.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. NOTTS (at Northampton):—Notts 378 for 8 (Keeton 94, Carr 125).

GLAMORGAN vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE (at Pontypridd):—Gloucester 332 (Barnett 154, Dacre 54). Glamorgan 17 for one.

WORCESTERSHIRE vs. DERBYSHIRE (at Worcester):—Worcester 353 for 6 (Walters 124, first to reach thousand runs for the season; Wright 57, Quaife 53 not out).

SOMERSET vs. WEST INDIES (at Taunton):—Somerset 272 (Case 86, White 58, Griffiths 5 for 64). West Indies 37 for nil.—Reuter.

BROWN TAKES 5 WKTS FOR 2 RUNS

Surrey Bowler Plays Havoc Against Leicester

LONDON, June 7.

On a wicket presumed to be a batsman's paradise with hard turf and a boiling sun, Freddie Brown, Surrey's amateur Test match bowler, regained his true form, and at one time had taken 5 wickets for 2 runs. Then Leicester recovered and put on 160 runs without further loss when the tea interval arrived.

Sutcliffe obtained his first century of the season to-day. When tea was taken he had made 168. He quickly mastered Paine's wiles, and proceeded to pile runs in effortless style, scoring all round the wicket.

Walters is now certain of his place in the next Gentlemen's team, and is a virtual certainty for the First Test against the West Indies. He scored 124 runs against Derby to-day, being the first batsman to secure 1,000 runs for the season.

Batting in all for five minutes over three hours, he hit ten 4's.

SUTCLIFFE SCORES 205.

Sutcliffe's total of 205 took 285 minutes to make, and included no less than twenty-six 4's.

Unhelped in the slightest degree by the wicket, Brown returned an analysis of 30 overs, 6 maidens 63 runs and 6 wickets.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY AND OLYMPIC GAMES

Jews Will Not Be Excluded In Next Series

VIENNA, June 7.

Although banned from representing Germany in several sports including, lawn tennis and boxing, German Jews will not be excluded from the next Olympic Games.

This assurance was given, on the authority of the German Government, to the Inter-National Olympic Committee, after which Berlin was chosen as the venue for the 1936 games.

The German delegate said that all the Olympic regulations would be observed.—Reuter.

GOING TO WALK UPTO EVEREST!

If Nepal Government Refuse Permission

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

Mr. Maurice Nelson, who arrived at Bamrauli last evening, leaves for Purnea at 10 this morning

It is understood that he has not yet obtained permission from the Nepal Government. If he fails to get it, he proposes to leave his Plane near the Frontier and walk all the way to reach Everest.—A. P.

IMPERIAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Report Urges That They Should Be Conducted On Co-operative Basis

LONDON, June 7.

Detailed recommendations for the organisation of inter-Imperial Economic Consultation are contained in the report of the Imperial Committee for Economic Consultation and Co-operation established as a result of the Ottawa Conference.

The report urges that the future of Imperial Research activities should be conducted on a co-operative basis, and a conference should be summoned as early as possible to recommend what reseaches should be so carried out.

In view of the difficulty of the meeting of such a Conference in the immediate future, the Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux should be invited by the Commonwealth Governments to report on it, and if the Conference is unable to meet shortly after, that the report should be presented direct to the Empire Governments.

Such a Conference would be the appropriate body to initiate additional proposals for co-operative and scientific research, but in view of the difficulty of holding such conferences frequently, the Executive Council of Imperial Agricultural Bureaux should be empowered to submit proposals on it from time to time.

+The Imperial Shipping Committee should remain a separate inter-Imperial organisation. The Imperial Economic Committee should continue to discharge its present functions.

From October 1, the cost of the services of the Imperial Economic Committee and the Imperial Shipping Committee, totalling to £24,000 a year should be met from the fund to which the Commonwealth Governments should agree to subscribe for three years, the British proportion being £8,400 yearly, South African, £1,920 and Indian £2,830.

FORCED TO LAND

Mattern's Mishap In Russia

MOSCOW, June 8.

The American flier Mattern has been forced to land at Prokopievsk 6000 kilomaters from Novosibirsk, from where an aeroplane with a mechanic flew to assist him.—Reuter.

Sir Eric Drummond, the retiring Secretary of the League of Nations, sat with the Council for the last time in that capacity and members paid warm tributes to his services. He will be succeeded by Monsieur Avenol.+B. O. W.

MAHUVA MOURNS LOSS OF PHILANTHROPIST

Deceased's Services For Women's Cause

MAHUVA, June 8.

To mourn the loss of a philanthropist lady Sm. Tapibai Ranchorda Gandhi, a largely attended meeting was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Nagarseth Harilal. The ladies of Mahuva held another meeting under the presidency of Mrs. Bahiben Oza.

Speeches appreciating the deceased's services for women's uplift and education were made.—A. P.

RYDER CUP GOLF

Strong Team To Represent Britain Against America

LONDON, June 8.

The British Rydor Cup Players against America at Southport on June 26 and 27 are:—Alliss, Dailey Davies, Lacey, Mitchell Padgham Perry and Charles Whitecombe. Reserves are Easterbrooke and Havers.—Reuter.

NAGPUR MILLS CLOSE DOWN

Directors Resolve To Wait For Better Times

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 8.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Akola, Phulgaon, Ellichpur and Model Mills, recently held here, it was resolved that all the mills should be completly closed down for a considerable period, till the stocks had substantially depleted, and the price of manufactured goods increased.

It was also resolved that there was no need for the appointment of a Conciliation Board.

MATTERN'S PROGRESS

MOSCOW, June 7.

Nearing the end of the fourth day of his world flight, Mattern was sighted over Novosibirsk, Western Siberia, at 2 a.m. by a B. S. T. Plane which was flying high en route to Chita on the Manchurian border.

The weather continues to be favourable and his times are roughly on a level to those recorded by Post and Gatty who reached Novosibirsk on the fourth day and Chita on the fifth —Reuter.

POLO AT RANELAGH

Jaipur Defeat Cavaliers In Semi-Final

LONDON, June 8

In the Ranelagh Open Cup semi-final, Jaipur beat the Cavaliers, consisting of Count Depretroose, Mr. P. W. Dollar, Colonel V. N. Lockett and Captain G. H. Fanshawe, by 8 goals to 3.—Reuter.

ONLY THE FIRST STEP

PARIS, June 8.

Government circles regard the initialling of the Four-Power Pact as only the first step towards the stabilisation of European peace. They say that, before final signing of the Pact, negotiations must be resumed to fix the practical application of the Pact to improve the Franco-Italian relations, and then the relations of Italy with the Little Entente.—Reuter.

Copthorne, Sussex Women's Institute held a leg competition for grandmothers.

TRANSPORTED FOR FRATRICIDE

BARISAL, June 3.

Mr. J. N. Basu, Additional Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict of the majority of the jury, has sentenced Abdul Aziz to transportation for life on a charge of killing his sister, Chand Banu, with a "dao" in broad daylight.

The prisoner was alleged to have committed the crime in view of the fact that his sister had objected to his marriage with her husbands sister.

The defence was that the girl was on terms of intimacy with her husband's cousin, Tozambar, and that she was killed by her husband, Abdul Ghafur, in rage.—A. P.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE

Kipling Joins Die-hards

LONDON, June 8.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has become a member of the India Defence League.—Reuter.

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